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** ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

## The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele


Germany Accepts London Plan

Macon's Crew Wins High Praise

Japan's House Votes War Sums

Hauptmann Gets Chair Decree

Britain Bids for Irish State

Hitler Seeks Trade With Motor


GERMANY replies to France and Britain on the London proposals, specifying questions yet to be cleared up, but accepting the basis for negotiating a European settlement. A report that Berlin would demand a plebiscite in Austria on Anschluss is not borne out. Germany appears willing to sign an Austrian noninterference pact to counterbalance Italy. Germany is not willing to assume a mutual assistance pact, holding its army too small, but it is in favor of the air convention. Germany wants it understood that Part V of the Versailles Treaty limiting its arms is definitely at an end—But Chancellor Hitler does appear to make the unity of five big powers complete by joining in.

¶ Washington moves to get at the reason for the collapse of the navy dirigible Macon. Statements of officers and crew in San Francisco show a coolness and bravery displayed all through the emergency that could hardly have been surpassed. President Roosevelt halts all airship building plans. Its Akron (Ohio) builders stoutly defend the Macon—From Germany Dr. Hugo Eckener points to his long record of safety with the Zeppelins and says his faith is unimpaired.

¶ Japan's House of Representatives overwhelmingly passes the military expenditures budget of $297,000,000 and sends it to the House of Peers. The sum, largest in Japanese history, represents 46 per cent of the entire year's expenditures. The militarists have won their long, hard fight on the score of "an international crisis" and the opposition is nearly silenced. A dreadful dictum an admiral has demanded that the people accept—He has said Japan must maintain an equal navy even if its citizens are reduced to a diet of rice gruel.

¶ Bruno Richard Hauptmann is found guilty of first degree murder of the Lindbergh child and is sentenced to electrocution in the week of March 18. The jury of eight men and four women is unanimous on the degree of guilt on the first ballot, but four more ballots are taken and much discussion ensues during 11 hours before the two women and one man who favored life imprisonment vote with the others. Circumstantial evidence, which many sought to discredit during the trial, receives the full approval of the jury—In fact, the verdict shows that circumstantial evidence, when convincing, is the strongest kind.

¶ British and Australian newspapers rush out editions carrying the Hauptmann verdict in enormous headlines. Popular opinion in those countries, where the papers carried full cable reports, appears to approve the verdict. London papers comment that gowns and wigs were omitted and cigarettes allowed in recesses in the Flemington court. In line with American sentiment, they regret the theatricalism press and radio gave the trial, but commend the dignity and fairness maintained by Justice Trenchard. The conviction does not bring back the Lindbergh child—But the world is quietly gratified to know that the parents could not be made to suffer such an outrage with impunity.

¶ Britain sees J. H. Thomas, Secretary of Dominions, hold out the olive branch to the Irish Free State. He tells the Constitutional Club in London that should the Free State say it wishes to remain an integral part of the Empire in this year of the King's Silver Jubilee, the event would be celebrated by the United British Commonwealth of Nations. This step follows logically the recent trade understanding. Mr. Thomas says there is no hostility toward the Irish in the thoughts of the British—"Only a single-minded desire to see the Empire united."

¶ Cuba hunts for miscreants who bomb the Bank of Nova Scotia at Santiago, perhaps to injure the U. S. Consulate above it. A panic and slight injuries follow the explosion. Havana calls out the armed forces to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the blowing up of the U. S. battleship Maine in Havana harbor. The mysterious explosion that cost 261 officers and men their lives has never been cleared up. The date has more than sympathetic interest for the Cubans—War followed and Cuba escaped from 400 years of Spanish rule.

¶ Reichsführer Adolf Hitler announces that Germany will win its way back into the world markets with a new automobile that requires little fuel. He opens the auto show, saying Germany solves the problem of the cheap car because it must. He cites one costing no more than a middle-priced motorcycle and having "the least imaginable fuel consumption." The motor makers enthuse—They feel the new car becomes the object of first importance for export.

## Italy's Grand Council Meets To Decide Action on Ethiopia; Prospect of Hostilities Fades

### Reinforcements Prepare to Leave for Eritrea and Somaliland

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ROME, Feb. 14—The first detachment of Italy's African expeditionary force will leave Sicily for Eritrea and Italian Somaliland Saturday, a Government spokesman announced today.

This information was divulged as Premier Benito Mussolini prepared to confer with the Fascist Grand Council to determine his policy in view of the communication sent him by Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

The official spokesman said other expeditionary contingents would follow the first unit on Sunday and succeeding days. He emphasized this move does not necessarily presage war, but the troops are being dispatched to reinforce colonial garrisons and obviate the danger of further Ethiopian attacks.

The number of troops scheduled to leave was not disclosed, but it was learned 15,000 will be on their way before the end of next week.

"This shows definitely our mobilization was not merely a bluff, the spokesman said.

More than 1000 troops with full equipment arrived in Rome this morning from northern cities. They were to spend the day here in barracks, undergoing inspection of their equipment, and then were to move on to Sicily.

There appeared to be less concern in government circles over the prospect of hostilities in Africa, although an authoritative source said Italy was prepared to spend $850,000,000 in a two-year African campaign if war breaks out.

Whether or not the expeditionary force is sent apparently depends on Il Duce's reaction to Emperor Haile Selassie's vigorous note de-

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Wide World

**George C. Hanson**

Who Has Been Named United States Chargé d'Affaires at Addis Abeba

## Huge Profit On Cruisers Is Admitted

### Newport News Company Made $5,601,851 on Two Ships

### Say It Was Surprise

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Senate munitions investigators today disclosed that the Newport News Shipbuilding Company made 35 per cent profit on two naval cruisers in 1927, but officials of the company described the gain as entirely unanticipated.

Homer L. Ferguson, president of the company, contended that the Government received extra advantages in later bids to offset the large profit on the Houston and Augusta. He produced a letter which F. P. Palen, vice-president of the company, wrote to H. E. Huntingdon, owner, predicting that there would be a "moderate" profit on the two ships.

"Nobody on this committee was more surprised than I was when I heard about the 35 per cent profit," Mr. Ferguson declared. "We don't charge 35 per cent on any ship. I think it's rotten business in addition to not being right. It is just as bad from my point of view to over-estimate costs as to under-estimate."

**Admits Huge Profit**

The shipbuilders admitted that they made a $5,601,851 profit on the two vessels. They explained that after the bids were made, design costs were cut down by the establishment of a joint marine engineering corporation which served all the large companies and by reductions in overhead brought about by an increase in volume of production and an improvement in plant efficiency.

Mr. Ferguson described the so-called "protective" as a bid to protect the customer. Asked if it did not protect the company's competitors in the field, he replied, "I have nothing to do with other companies. They mean nothing to me."

He explained that if his own yard does not want a certain ship, then it bids high on it; if it is anxious to get the contract it bids low. Bids, he said, run all the way from cost to 10 and 12 per cent profit.

"We bid solely in accordance with what we consider the necessities of our own business," Mr. Ferguson told the committee.

**Appeals Sometimes Prevail**

"Company estimators," he said, "are sometimes moved by appeals from workers in the vicinity of the plant to cut their estimates to the bone in order to assure business for the plant."

Mr. Ferguson described to a "natural process" the fact that there was almost an even split of contracts in the merchant marine program over a period of three years between his company, New York Shipbuilding Corporation and Bethlehem. Newport News, it was revealed received $33,000,000 worth of business; Bethlehem $33,000,000 and New York, $31,700,000.

He said he was "surprised" when he found his company had bid the same on the Manhattan and Washington as Bethlehem. Both bids were $9,750,000. The New York company bid $9,515,000 and received the contract. It had been charged before the committee that the larger bids were put into "protect" the New York company's bid.

The committee deviated from its munitions topic long enough to question Mr. Ferguson about the Morro Castle which his company built. The shipbuilder said the ill-fated ship was equipped with all modern fireproof appliances and met specifications laid down in the convention for safety of life at sea which this country has not yet ratified.

## Europe's Traders Decry Air Barriers

### Balkan Situation Worst With Secret Zones Closing Vast Areas

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON — British and French business men are now joined in protest against international air travel restrictions imposed on account of military and naval interests, in certain localities.

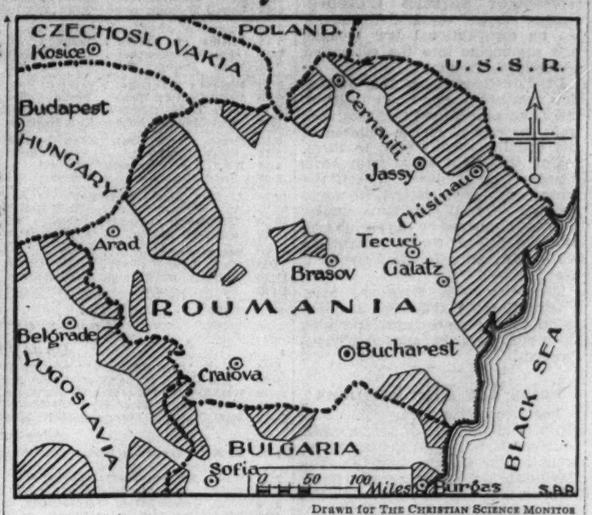
Chief among these obstacles are the "prohibited areas" across which flying is forbidden and the narrow corridors through which entrance to a state is allowed. In many cases both entail long detours. They are almost entirely for the purpose of guarding military or naval secrets connected with fortifications and defenses.

The London Chamber of Commerce has now approached the Air Council on the matter, and the Air Transport Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce has compiled a list of air traffic barriers in force in 30 different countries and asks for a simplification of formalities.

A map of Roumania shows how that country has frontiers to six others as well as a stretch of the Black Sea, and for those six countries it provides only narrow corridors on its closed frontiers. Even where the frontier is open it may be a prohibited area in the adjoining country.

There are many other cases which have come to the notice of the aviation section of the Automobile Association. The big area round the fortified harbor of Cherbourg is one. This is practically on the direct route between London and the Channel Islands between which there is a daily service. The prohibition necessitates a longer sea route at a greater distance from the land than would otherwise be necessary. Taxi aircraft, too, meeting ships arriving at, or departing from Cherbourg have to enter by a narrow corridor from the south.

A prohibited area on the Czechoslovak-Hungarian frontier necessitates an extra 65 miles flying between Cracow and Budapest. A prohibited area in Switzerland, coupled with those in Italy, causes pilots to take a narrow, winding route, instead of the direct one over the St. Gotthard Pass. It is hoped that the protests from business men will result, at least, in relaxing some of the prohibitions and a diminution in the size of some of the prohibited areas.




Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**Air Lanes Sharply Restricted**

Shaded Portions of This Map Show Prohibited Areas for Fliers. The Map Sets Forth Roumania's Territory as Typical of Conditions All Over the Balkans and Central Europe.

## Reich Replies It's Ready To Discuss Pact

### Franco-British Proposal Approved in Principle, According to Report

### Air Locarno Pleases

Germany Expected to Hesitate on Lending Armed Support to Other States

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Feb. 14—Germany's reply to the London proposals was handed to Sir Eric Phipps, British Ambassador, and Ambassador André François-Poncet of France this afternoon.

The reply of the German Government is understood to indicate the Reich's willingness to accept the proposals of Britain and France as a suitable starting point for negotiations. The reply also emphasizes a number of important questions which Germany considers require further clearing up.

In Gen. Hermann Wilhelm Göring's words at Dresden last week end, Germany's "complete equality of rights in all directions" must be the basis for future discussions.

**Right to Rearm**

Thus the new armaments agreement which is to replace the discriminatory armaments policy laid down in Article V of the Versailles Treaty must admit from the first Germany's right to such armaments as it considers necessary in view of the military strength of other states. Germany considers the proposed air convention as a definite step toward this equality. Consequently Berlin is understood to be giving the strongest support to this proposal.

Regarding the East European pact, Baron Constantin von Neurath's reply is expected to indicate that in no case is Germany willing to sign a treaty of mutual assistance in case the frontiers of any one of the signatory states is attacked. It maintains that its army is too small for sanctions purposes.

**Austrian Plebiscite**

Germany also is understood to desire fuller information regarding Franco-Russian relations at the present time.

On the question of the Austrian noninterference pact in connection with which some press reports have asserted that Germany would demand a plebiscite in Austria as a condition of agreement, informed circles here doubt whether Germany will wish to raise such a controversial problem as that of an Austrian plebiscite just now.

Germany's immediate aim in Austria appears to be rather to become a signatory of a noninterference pact provided it would enable Berlin to counter-balance Italian influence in Vienna, at the same time allowing "natural" forces to work for that close co-operation between Austria and Germany—whether in a direct "anschluss" or other looser connections is immaterial—which most Germans believe is only a matter of time.

Germany strenuously denies ever having engaged in any violent interference in Austrian affairs and maintains that it stands for Austrian independence.

Meanwhile the practical question asked is what is to happen to 40,000 Austrian National Socialist refugees now in Germany.

## Mitchell Advises Against Dropping Airship Program

### Unwise, He Tells House, in View of Situation in Far East

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Congress was warned today by Brig. Gen. William Mitchell, retired, that "it would be very foolish to give up our airship development, particularly in view of conditions in the Far East at this time."

Testifying before the House Patents Committee in what Representative William Sirovich (D) of New York, chairman, announced as an investigation into the loss of the airship Macon in the Pacific, the commander of the United States air force during the World War abroad, championed the lighter than aircraft in the midst of criticism on Capitol Hill and elsewhere following the Macon disaster.

"If we continue to disarm," he said, "we will be an easy target for any Asiatic country that comes along. If we had 50 Zeppelins properly manned and equipped, in the future, we could go straight to any Asiatic country and Destroy it."

### Germans Are Mystified By Disaster to Macon

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, Feb. 14—The Macon mishap cannot be construed as evidence of the failure of the airship as a future means of transport, it is declared in official airship circles here.

Dr. Hugo Eckener, famous commander of the Graf Zeppelin, interviewed today declared himself unable to pass judgment on the mishap with the scanty information available, but considers it likely that Commander Wiley's references to some fractures in the rear of the airship and the report that two gas cells had been damaged, is the only apparent explanation, especially as similar things were reported concerning the Akron.

Dr. Eckener refuses to accept the opinion that the airship could have been tossed onto the surface of the water by storm, and therefore rejects categorically any inference from mishap regarding future airship development.

Captain Hans von Schiller of the Zeppelin Company at Friedrichshafen declared the mishap to be incomprehensible, since the airship had been built by the American Zeppelin Corporation similar to the Graf Zeppelin, which has weathered many severe storms.

"Our belief in airship transport

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

### *Lowell Interviewed: 'Good Morning, Sir'*

For a decade a State House reporter on numerous occasions has tried—unsuccessfully—to interview Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, Harvard University's press-dodging president emeritus.

And not once did the reporter even come face to face with the educator, nor cross the Lowell threshold.

Today, Dr. Lowell came to the reporter for assistance. He approached the "news hawk" in the State House and asked to be directed to the hearing room. The reporter "made" the educator talk. He said, "Good morning, Dr. Lowell." The educator replied, "Good morning, sir."

It wasn't much of an interview after waiting 10 years, but it was a beginning. The reporter is now wondering whether Dr. Lowell would even have asked directions, had he known he was talking to the "press."

## Mail Order Head To Help President Spend Relief Fund

### General Wood Will Advise on $4,800,000,000 If Senate Passes It

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, West Point graduate, Acting Quartermaster General in the World War, head of Sears Roebuck & Co., was announced today as the man who will head a special advisory committee to aid President Roosevelt in the allocation of his prospective $4,880,000,000 relief fund.

Even as this announcement was being made by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, after a White House conference, a slashing attack on the huge bill was opening in the Senate, where Frederick Steiwer (R), of Oregon, declared the lump sum proposal to be " the most radical perversion of the American concept of government yet seen."

Word of General Wood's appointment was carefully timed by the Administration to coincide with the introduction of the relief bill from the Appropriations Committee in the Senate. While Senator Steiwer was declaring that the bill vested limitless discretion in the President, and that there was nothing to deter him from "setting the Government up in direct competition with industry, even to the extent of building factories," Mr. Roosevelt was giving out the name of the Chicago business leader as the "dollar-a-year" man who will aid in guiding the vast relief expenditures.

Opponents of the measure were quick to point out that General Wood's position is purely advisory and that there is nothing in the bill which requires the President to take his advice if he does not like it.

General Wood will head a special advisory committee, Mr. Roper said, of which the other members have not yet been chosen. The committee will be selected from the business advisory council of the Commerce Department. It will act, said Mr. Roper, "in an advisory capacity to President Roosevelt's board or whatever method, agency or instrumentality he may adopt for allocation of this money."

General Wood is 56 years old, graduated from West Point in 1900, immediately saw two years active service in the Philippine insurrection, had service in the quartermaster's corps in Panama, and by the time of the World War was acting quartermaster general. He entered business life in 1915.

Senator Steiwer opened the attack by conservatives, who believe the blanket appropriation goes too far; Senator Pat McCarran (D.) of Nevada prepared to open a second attack, in behalf of the A. F. of L., on the ground that the bill does not go far enough.

"Congress is asked to spend $4 for relief where $1 is now being spent," Senator Steiwer said, "which means that the public debt for relief purposes will grow four times as fast as it has grown under the present system and that the deficit will be four times as large as it would be under a direct relief system."

He advocated direct relief as sounder and cheaper.

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## Hauptmann Guilty Sentenced to Die; Appeal Next Move

### Counsel for Defense to Fight Conviction to U. S. Supreme Court

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 14 (AP)—A request for a stay of the death sentence imposed upon Bruno Richard Hauptmann will be the next move of his attorneys if they go forward with their announced intention of appealing his conviction.

Edward J. Reilly, chief counsel for Hauptmann, said the defense would fight the conviction all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States if necessary. That court, however, has consistently declined to review any case in which no constitutional question is involved.

The bulk of the defense exceptions were based upon the final charge given to the jury by Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, and the attorneys indicated their arguments for reversal would be aimed at that charge.

**General Exception**

The defense took a general exception to the whole charge and then recited numerous assertions of the court for which they begged and were allowed specific exceptions.

Prison precedent combined with judge and jury to fix the night of March 22 as the tentative date for Hauptmann's electrocution. He was sentenced to "suffer death" the week of March 18, and Friday is the day on which executions generally take place.

Edward J. Reilly, chief of defense staff, said an appeal would be carried to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

The first tribunal expected to hear the plea, the State Court of Errors and Appeals, meets for its next term late in May. The Court of Pardons will not hear it before October.

**More Than 11 Hours**

The jurors who sentenced him showed more emotion than did Hauptmann as he stood before them at 10:45 p. m., yesterday. The jurors required more than 11 hours to reach their verdict.

The 12 jurors were unanimous on

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## America Backs General Pact On Arms, Wilson Tells Geneva

GENEVA, Feb. 14 (AP)—Hugh Wilson, United States Minister to Switzerland, told a special committee of the Disarmament Conference today that the dearest hope of the United States is a general convention for the limitation of armaments.

The committee, which will attempt to hit at the evils of arms manufacture and traffic, was just opening its session when Mr. Wilson spoke.

Alluding to negotiations with Germany for a European air securities pact and to other antiwar projects, the American representative called them "important" and said he believed success in handling a specific subject such as the arms traffic "would materially aid the success, which we all ardently desire, of general negotiations."

"The American Government," continued Mr. Wilson, "attaches peculiar importance to the success of the threefold project now before us: For the regulation of arms traffic and manufacture, for the establishment of a supervisory body, and for the publicity of expenditures.

"It is conceived as something which will not only be a definite contribution itself but will facilitate the preparation of a general convention on the limitation of arms. It has never been our (the United States's) intention to divert the work of this conference from a general convention of the limitation of arms."

He then moved the adoption of this plan as a basis for the future discussions of the committee meetings. The committee accepted this American plan as a basis.

*[A summary of events during the Disarmament Conference's adjournment is given on Page 4.]*

## Attack on Nucleus of Atom Designed In 'Doughnut' Electric Generator

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 14 (AP)—A contrivance that generates 1,000,000 volts of electricity a second was announced yesterday by Ohio State University's department of physics.

It is something new in high energy, different from any other mechanism in America and Europe that produces electrical currents equaling the power of lightning. As set up in the laboratory, it is a wooden shell in the form of a doughnut, its outer surface a smooth copper skin. The interior is entirely hollow. Through the hole in the middle runs a silk belt. The belt does not touch the doughnut, which hangs from the ceiling by cables.

The belt carries electricity. As it whizzes through the hole, the "juice" brushes off and spreads over the outside surface of the copper covering. A million volts will store up on this surface in a second or two.

Electrodes inside draw off this electricity as needed. The apparatus was developed by Dr. Willard H. Bennett. As in the case of other high power machines, its purpose is investigation of the nucleus of the atom.

The thrill in this investigation lies in the fact that 99 per cent of everything that exists, living or inert, on earth or elsewhere, lies in the still unknown nucleus of atoms. When physicists succeed in solving the nature of the atomic nucleus, they expect to produce new sources of power and new forms of chemistry.

## State Insurance Fund Fought Leonard Plans Police Shake-Up Federal Union Drive Under Way

**Today in Greater Boston**

**And Other Points in New England**

### Insurance Fund Debated

The tense struggle between Massachusetts labor and private insurance companies over bills for a state-operated workmen's compensation fund was re-opened today at the State House, before the Committee on Labor and Industries and a close-packed partisan audience.

For the first time in history labor was backed by a Bay State Governor in presenting its arguments for the state-owned insurance fund plan. Supporting recommendations set forth in the Curley inaugural formed the first testimony to be heard by the committee.

As a measure of the interest whipped up by the labor forces and the private insurance companies, labor disclosed that every union in the State had been asked by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor to send representatives.

As for the insurance companies, Representative Edward J. Kelly, Democratic floor leader, charged that they had "practically declared a holiday and mobilized their employees to pack the hearing—on the ground that a state fund would throw them out of work."

Representative Kelly said that every legislator had received hundreds of letters and telephone calls from insurance company officers and employees, urging defeat of the state fund legislation. As for himself, Mr. Kelly vigorously urged that the bills be passed.

Richard D. Grant, the Governor's chief secretary, requested that the committee withhold its decisions on the proposal until a factual report is submitted by a research group studying the problem for the Governor, organized and headed by Edward A. Filene.

After some discussion, the request was granted.

### Leonard Plans Action

Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard prepared to move police officials around like pieces in a jigsaw puzzle, today, in answer to charges of widespread police corruption from Governor Curley. By a thorough reorganization, he expects to track down what guilt there exists, if any.

Meanwhile, Mr. Leonard expressed high satisfaction that the Governor would be compelled to accuse him at a public hearing, before the Executive Council would consider an order for his dismissal.

It was learned at headquarters that Governor Curley's disclosures of the theft of criminal records dealing with prominent Boston gang leaders, has been known for more than a year. At that time another city asked for information relative to a Boston criminal and the records could not be found. A check-up revealed that the gaps in the files were widespread.

Efforts have since been made to restore the information by means of photostatic copies from the State bureau of criminal investigation. It was said that no one has yet revealed who ordered the fresh supply of photostats—some mystery existing as to this point at police headquarters.

As the Governor prepared his case against Commissioner Leonard, today, it became evident that a majority of the executive councilors would insist on ample proof of incompetance as grounds for dismissal. During informal conversations these councilors made it plain that they would stoutly resist any effort to railroad a dismissal through the Council, after next Wednesday's public hearing.

### Federal Union in Drive

One hundred per cent union membership among all government employees of the United States is the goal of the most extensive membership campaign ever launched by the National Federation of Federal Employees, which got under way here today.

Now that salary cuts are restored, as provided in the bill just signed by President Roosevelt, the union has other measures of relief and reform which it hopes to have Congress authorize. To advance their cause they seek a much larger membership among federal workers.

The federation was organized in 1917, and now has more than 60,000. John R. H. Finn, president of Boston Local 25, announced plans today to contact all eligible federal workers in his territory not already affiliated with the union.

### ERA Funds Arrive

Rations to the extent of $2,000,000 were safely in the Massachusetts ERA bank account today, enabling that organization to prolong its hand-to-mouth existence until the end of the month. By that time, it is hoped that the Congress will have passed the $4,880,000,000 relief bill, with fresh funds for the ERA included therein.

### Streamliner Scheduled

Practical railroad men who may have shaken their heads at the speeds and schedules claimed for the Boston & Maine and Maine Central Railroads' new streamlined train today had their answer in the announcement of the tentative schedules of the new train when it goes into regular operation some time in April. The light-weight, high-speed stainless steel flier will chop 20 minutes off the present 125-minute Boston-Portland schedule and on hour and 25 minutes from the present Boston-Bangor schedule when it goes into service.

Announced shortly, too, was a series of "excursions to nownere" in which the public, for the payment of a low fare, will be given a chance to ride 50 or 60 miles in the train, learn for themselves its new mechanical advantages and comfort.

Advantages claimed by the two roads for the new fast service of the streamliner are a late afternoon connection from northern Maine points for the Portland-New York express, a chance for Maine and New Hampshire people in vicinity of Dover and Portland to spend all evening in Boston, reach Portland again at 12:50 a. m. Continued will

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## Ban Put on Politics In Michigan Contest For Judicial Posts

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Reams have been written about "taking the judiciary out of politics," but it has remained for three Kent County circuit judges, all residents of this city, to act upon the proposal.

It all came about when Prosecutor Bartel J. Jonkman, who is seeking one of the judgeships, suggested that the candidates refrain from campaigning in the drive preceding the Republican primary to be held next month. Other candidates agreed to the plan, which said:

"It is hereby agreed by and between the undersigned, candidates for circuit judge of Kent County, that we will refrain from conducting, directly or indirectly, any campaign for the nomination, and we agree not to attempt to influence the voters directly or indirectly, by ourselves or through others, but leave them to their free choice, uninfluenced by political propaganda."

The three judges, Willis B. Perkins, William B. Brown and Leonard D. Verdier, not only signed the pact but added an amendment to make it ironclad.

This addition, written "so there may be no uncertainty as to what is intended by the term political campaigns," reads:

"It is our understanding that in addition to the general terms used, this agreement prohibits candidates from printing or circulating campaign cards, printing, circulating or publishing any campaign advertising, attending or addressing either public or private meetings, or assemblies of any kind, campaign meetings, or making any use of radio broadcasting, personal solicitation of votes by any method, hiring or employing workers, either before or at the polls."

So instead of spending their time seeking the votes the three will be attending to their court calendars.

# State Insurance Fund Fought

# Leonard Plans Police Shake-Up

# Federal Union Drive Under Way

(Continued from Page 1)

be the present schedule of the steam-propelled "Flying Yankee." A special stop at Winthrop, Maine, by the motor train is planned too to accommodate Augusta and Gardner patrons, from which Winthrop is but a short trip over the highway. On Friday and Saturday the new train will be exhibited in Portland Union Station and on Sunday is to be in Lewiston.

### Millen Verdict Upheld

The full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court today affirmed the action of the Norfolk Superior Court finding Murton Millen, Irving Millen and Abraham Faber guilty of murder in the first degree of Forbes A. McLeod, Needham policeman, following the robbery of a Needham bank. As the Norfolk court trial was conducted in accordance with the correct rules of law, and as no constitutional right of the defendants was violated, the Superior Court found no reason to reverse its verdict.

### Full Service Called For

No more five-day weeks with six-day pay for City Hall employees. Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield made this plain today in a communication to the heads of all Boston city departments.

The Mayor said "now that the pay cuts have been restored, it is obvious that there is no longer any excuse for a five-day week and it is equally obvious that every city employee ought to give full service in return for full compensation.

### Madden Unseating Urged

Republican State Senators today prepared to move the unseating of Senator William F. Madden (D), sentenced yesterday to two months in the House of Correction for forgery of CWA job cards. Senate President James G. Moran, however, said that he would resist such an unseating, on the ground that the Federal Government was not actually injured. Although Mr. Moran is a nominal Republican, he has combined forces with the Democrats in the Senate, who were lining up to use their majority in defense of Mr. Madden.

Were Senator Madden to be unseated, another election would be called, and in the meanwhile the Democratic narrow majority in the Senate would be imperilled.

It was noted today at the State House that Senator Madden's counsel told the court that if sentenced he would be automatically unseated.

### Lowell Hits Child Law

Ratification of the child labor amendment drew a typical blast today from A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University. It was similarly opposed by the Rev. I. Corrigan of Boston College, representing Cardinal O'Connell. Neither speaker before the committee on constitutional law brought new arguments into the oft-stated opinions on the subject.

Dr. Lowell declared "this legislation does not merely relate to labor, but its advocates have said that they want the control of the children of the country turned over to them, taking this right away from their parents." He predicted that if the amendment were passed it would produce harmful conditions similar to those developed by the prohibition amendment and the reconstruction legislation which followed the Civil War.

The Rev. Mr. Corrigan, after placing Cardinal O'Connell in opposition to the amendment, declared the measure is a challenge to religious freedom.

### Sales Tax Plea Reopens

For five years Henry P. Long, State Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, has sought legislative sanction for a state sales tax. Today he opened his sixth annual fight, with a three-hour address before the Legislative Committee on Taxation.

This year his measure is joined by two other retail sales tax proposals, one from Mayor Mansfield of Boston, the second from Representative J. Walton Tuttle of Framingham.

The commissioner argued as of old that real estate is tremendously overburdened, and that it has reached the saturation point in taxation. He revealed that between 1929 and 1934 welfare costs have jumped from $10,000,000 to $63,000,000, with the entire increase saddled on real estate.

Mr. Long's bill provides for a 2 per cent tax on retail sales, with no exemptions. Mayor Mansfield's bill provides for a 2 per cent tax with food, liquor and gasoline exempt, and that the proceeds be distributed to the various towns for welfare purposes. Mr. Long expects that his proposal would yield $30,000,000 annually to relieve real estate.

### Youth Finding Religion

The present college generation is facing the world with a growing religious sensitivity, Dean Robert Russell Wicks of Princeton University told Brown students today at convocation exercises.

"Disorder in the social, economic and political world has produced a vague hysteria among older people, but undergraduates see things in a different light," Dean Wicks said. "In many of our most promising young people, the present trouble has created an exploratory mood. In this mood they have no fear of failures, which they take as a part of the day's work as they move toward greater problems than the world has ever faced before."

### Patronage Row Immiment

A patronage row within state Democratic ranks was rumbling today as Governor Curley sought to remove two Ely Democrats from positions at the State House. The move was faced by the stout protests of prominent party members.

Mr. Curley proposed to remove former Representative John A. Jones from the directorship of the public employment offices, and former Representative John J. Reardon as income tax deputy.

The entire Democratic House steering committee today made ready to tell the Governor that he would bring discord into the State House party ranks by the removal of these men. Attorney General Paul A. Dever had previously led another protest delegation to the executive offices. The two men in question were supporters of Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole in the last election.

### Briefs

**Purchase** of the strike-closed James J. Regan woolen mill in Rockville, Conn., by E. L. Smith of Providence was disclosed yesterday, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

**An advisory committee** to consider and report on pollution, flood control, recreation and other problems in the Connecticut, Merrimac and Blackstone River valleys was named yesterday after a conference of experts and officials at the New England regional commission meeting in Boston.

* * *

**State House scrubwomen** were in the spotlight today. Before the legislative committee on public service. Representative Francis W. Irwin of East Boston argued in favor of a bill raising their salary to $21 a week. Now they are paid 35 cents an hour. A large delegation of scrubwomen attended.

* * *

**A glimpse of Niagara Falls** in midwinter is to be offered Washington's Birthday holidayers in a special excursion which the Boston and Albany railroad is running from Boston on Feb. 22.

* * *

**Legalized pari-mutuel** betting for a period of four years would be authorized by a bill reported to the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives of the New Hampshire Legislature at Concord yesterday, according to the Associated Press.

* * *

**A petition by Wycliffe C. Marshall,** attorney for customers of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, to refer alleged violations of laws by telephone companies to the Supreme Court, was turned down yesterday by the State Department of Public Utilities.

* * *

**Dr. Nathaniel W. Faxon** of Braintree—a Harvard graduate—was yesterday named Director of the Massachusetts General Hospital to succeed Dr. George H. Bigelow, former health commissioner, missing since Dec. 3, 1934.

* * *

**Official visitation of** Imperial Potentate Dana S. Williams, head of the Nobles of the Mystic of the United States, to the Shrine at Panama, has been made a festive occasion with a pilgrimage of a large group of Shriners to the Canal Zone. The group, including many from Boston and New England, sail from New York at 10 p. m. tonight on the Cunard White Star Line motorship Georgic.

* * *

**Winfield A. Schuster,** outstanding opponent of Governor Curley's ouster movement in the Governor's Council, is to be honored by the Roosevelt Club of which he is a member. A luncheon in his honor will be given at the Parker House next Tuesday at 12:45 p. m. The luncheon is scheduled for the particular purpose of recognizing Mr. Schuster's action in the council.

* * *

**A sweeping reorganization** of studies at the Harvard Law School has been recommended by Dean Roscoe Pound in his annual report to Dr. James B. Conant, president of the university.

* * *

**If the Legislature** authorizes Boston to extend its borrowing limit, Mayor Mansfield will favor enlarging the Suffolk County court house at a cost of $5,000,000.

## The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

### What's on the Air Tonight?

| | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 890kc-WEEI-508m | 1330kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 | Monitor Views News.. | Parents and Teach- | Loretta Lee; orch.. | Talk, Fred Hoey... |
| 5:15 | Agricultural report... | ers Congress..... | Male quartet..... | "Skippy" sketch... |
| 5:30 | "The Singing Lady". | Concert pianist... | "Jack Armstrong". | Musical Varieties.. |
| 5:45 | Little Orphan Annie.. | Buddy and Blake. | String quintet..... | "Dick Tracy"..... |
| 6:00 | Ferdinando Orch..... | Evening Tattler: | News Service..... | "Buck Rogers"..... |
| 6:15 | Fair Play Forum..... | sketches; music.. | Soloist; quartet.... | "Bobby Benson"... |
| 6:30 | News; features..... | Features; news.... | "Lum and Abner". | Dailey Orchestra.. |
| 6:45 | Lowell Thomas, news. | "Billy Batchelor". | Melody Limited ... | Speakers; music... |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy"..... | Jewish choir..... | "Myrt and Marge" | News Service..... |
| 7:15 | "Gems of Melody"; | Recorded talk..... | "Just Plain Bill". | "Irish Echoes"; so- |
| 7:30 | chorus; orchestra... | After Dinner Revue | Merry-Go-Round .. | loists; orchestra.. |
| 7:45 | Ruth Etting; Red | Don Humbert; or.. | Boake Carter, news | Alexander Orch... |
| 8:00 | Nichols's Orchestra... | Vallee Varieties: | Hour of Charm: vo- | ERA Orchestra.... |
| 8:15 | "20th Century Ideas", | Leslie Howard; | cal ensemble; or.. | "History of Art"... |
| 8:30 | "Red Trails": North- | Duncan Sisters; | Forum of Liberty: | ERA Orchestra.... |
| 8:45 | west Mounted Police. | Tom Howard..... | speakers; music.. | Popular law talk. |
| 9:00 | Death Valley Days: | Show boat Hour: | Casa Loma Orch.; | Murphy Orchestra. |
| 9:15 | dramatic sketch..... | Frank McIntyre; | talk; soloist..... | Organ recital..... |
| 9:30 | Boston Emergency | soloists; skit; | Fred Waring and | Le Paradis Orch... |
| 9:45 | Relief Campaign..... | Voorhees Orch... | his Pennsylvan- | News Service..... |
| 10:00 | All-Star Show: solo- | Paul Whiteman's | ians; pianist; | Hugh Connors and |
| 10:15 | ists; orchestra..... | Music Hall; Helen | girls' glee club.... | his orchestra..... |
| 10:30 | "Taxation," network | Jepson; chorus; | Renard Orchestra.. | Stevens Harmonites |
| 10:45 | speakers' forum..... | soloists; quartet.. | Musical Rhymester | Voice of Crusader. |
| 11:00 | Reports; features..... | Forecasts; reports. | News Service..... | Joe Haymes and |
| 11:15 | "Seth Parker" relay.. | Berger Orchestra.. | Alexander Orch... | his orchestra..... |
| 11:30 | Veterans of Foreign | Eddie Duchin and | Warren Orchestra. | Dan Murphy and |
| 11:45 | Wars; speakers..... | his orchestra..... | Freeman Orchestra | his orchestra..... |

### *Tomorrow's Features*

***Up to Luncheon***

9:00 WNAC, "Dear Columbia"; network fan mail dramatizations.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:15 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

***After Luncheon***

1:00 WNAC, "Economic Liberalism," Raymond Moley, at Boston Chamber of Commerce.
2:30 WEEI, Kitchen Party: cooking talk; soloists; piano team.
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: talk, Stephen P. Duggan.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
4:15 WNAC, Pro Arte String Quartet of Brussels, recital.
4:30 WEEI, Music Guild: Jacques Gordon, violin; John Powell, narrator.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:45 WNAC, Braves Round-Table talk: "Rabbit" Maranville; Al Spohrer.
6:00 WBZ, "American Merchant Marine Library," Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill.

***Dinner and After***

7:15 WEEI, "The Black Chamber"; intelligence service dramatic sketch.
7:30 WNAC, Copley Players present scenes from "The Drunkard."
8:00 WNAC, "It's a Woman's World," Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue: Bob Hope; Jane Froman; Al Goodman's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Beatrice Lillie, comedienne; Cavaliers Quartet; popular orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Waltz Time"; vocal soloists; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "The March of Time"; dramatizations of the news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker and company; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Emergency Campaign Parade: speakers; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "Hollywood Hotel"; dramatic-musical revue; soloists; orchestra.

***Late Evening***

10:00 WBZ, Address, Frank Belgrano, National Commander of American Legion.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, Frank Black and his vocal-instrumental ensemble.
10:30 WNAC, "The O'Flynn"; operetta; soloists; players; orchestra.
11:15 WBZ, Drama League program: Peggy Wood; Guy Bates Post; Hardie Albright; Bramwell Fletcher; Blanche Yurka and others; dramatic sketches.

# Federal Subsidy Urged for Cotton To Help Exports

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FALL RIVER, Feb. 14—Substitution of a federal subsidy for the processing tax on cotton was advocated here today by Frank T. Ryan, vice-president of a firm of cotton dealers having offices in Boston, New York, and Greensville, S. C.

Speaking before a joint meeting of manufacturers and business men at the Fall River Boys' Club, Mr. Ryan urged that the Government pay 1⅛ cents for every pound of cotton consummed in production of goods for export. This would cost the United States about $19,137,000, he said, but it would quadruple cotton textile exports from 200,000,000 to 300,000,000 yards annually, he declared.

"This sum would offset the differential between the Japanese wage scale of less than 50 cents a day and the American wage scale, he contended. The expense would be partially offset by employment with subsequent reduction of relief expenditures and a greater purchasing power.

"The United States must imitate the Japanese merchandising methods by which all diplomatic resources of the nation are placed behind the manufacturer," Mr. Ryan aserted. The Government can solve the question of American goods competing in foreign markets with Japanese goods by scrapping the various crop-control measures and eliminating the processing tax, he said.

# Connecticut Bill Aimed at Moves Of Radical Type

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP)—Socialist and Communist chieftains led an attack yesterday before the Judiciary Committee of the General Assembly on a bill which its sole advocate said was aimed at organized movements to overthrow the State or Federal Government by force.

Introduced by Representative Stanley P. Mead of New Canaan on request of his fellow townsman, Archibald Stevenson, the bill also drew the fire of representatives of labor, church, farm and other groups.

The measure, to which a public hearing was given before a large crowd at the conclusion of a brief session of the House and Senate, would make it an offense for two or more persons to conspire to overthrow the Government by force or for any group to encourage such a course. Such offenses would be punishable by a fine of not more than $5000 or imprisonment of not more than 10 years, or both.

The lone proponent of the bill charged the Trade Union Unity League was the "industrial arm of the Communist Party" and asserted that a school was being operated in New York City to train persons whom he charged are "sent as practical agitators into different factories and unions."

## Boston Events Tonight

### Theaters

"THE FIRST LEGION" (Plymouth). Bert Lytell as one of a group of Jesuits faced by many problems. 8:30.

"THE DISTAFF SIDE" (Shubert). Sybil Thorndike, Estelle Winwood and Viola Keats in a comedy by John van Druten. 8:36.

"DODSWORTH" (Colonial) Leslie Howard's adaptation of Sinclair Lewis' book. With Walter Huston. 8:15.

### Movies

EXETER—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "Evelyn Prentice." Also "I Am a Thief."

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran." Epic of the Irish islanders. 1:45, 3:45, 5:45, 7:45, 9:45.

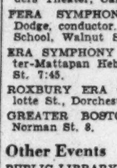
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Charlie Chan in Paris." Fenway, 2:20, 5, 7:20, 10:10. Paramount, 10:18 a. m., 12:51, 3:24, 5:57, 8:46. Also "The Woman in Red."

KEITH'S—Stage: Mitzi Mayfair, Jack Whiting, Phil Baker and some unusual marionettes. 11:47 a. m., 2:55, 6:04, 9:12. Screen: "White Lies," with Walter Connolly as a newspaper publisher. Tomorrow: "Casino de Paree" revue on stage; Edna May Oliver in "Murder on a Honeymoon" on screen.

ORPHEUM—Louise Fazenda in "The Winning Ticket." 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "David Copperfield."

BOSTON—"I've Been Around." 10:18 a. m., 1:21, 4:24, 7:27, 10:31. Vaudeville. Tomorrow: "The Bowery," on stage; "Strange Wives," on screen.

STATE—"Clive of India," with Ronald Colman. 12:15, 2:40, 5, 7:25, 9:50. Tomorrow: Ann Harding in "Biography of a Bachelor Girl," and May Robson in "Mills of the Gods."



MAJESTIC — "Don Quixote," with Feodor Chaliapin singing and talking in English. 11 a. m., 12:41, 2:29, 4:17, 6:08, 7:53, 9:41.

METROPOLITAN —"Rumba," 11:15 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:40, 10:20. Stage: Negro revue.

"Harlem Express." Tomorrow: "Devil Dogs of the Air," with James Cagney and Pat O'Brien, on screen; Polly Moran on stage.

MODERN AND SCOLLAY—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer." Unusually well done story of thrilling adventures on northern frontier of India. Modern, 9 a. m., 12, 3, 6, 9, with "The World Accuses." Scollay, 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:15, with vaudeville.

TREMONT—Ann Harding in "The Conquerors," and Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow." Tomorrow, "One Night of Love." 9 a. m. to 11.

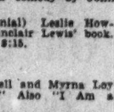
UPTOWN—"The President Vanishes." 2:35, 5:35, 8:35. Also "Romance in Manhattan."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Slow motion diving pictures; Edgar Kennedy in "Brica-Brac"; "The Shoemaker and the Elves," colored cartoon; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"The Barretts of Wimpole Street." 2:37, 6:04, 9:31. Also "Million Dollar Ransom."

UNIVERSITY—"Romance in Manhattan." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05. Also, "Here Is My Heart."

### Music



BOSTON OPERA HOUSE —International program by ERA Band, conducted by Alfonso D'Avino. Rose Zulalian, soloist. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—Violin recital by Frances Kessler. Paul Yaunon, accompanist. 1126 Boylston St. 8:15.

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Sanders Theater, Cambridge. 8.

FERA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA — Will Dodge, conductor. Newton Technical High School, Walnut St., Newtonville. 7:15.

ERA SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Dorchester-Mattapan Hebrew School, 800 Morton St. 7:45.

ROXBURY ERA ORCHESTRA—20 Charlotte St., Dorchester. 8.

GREATER BOSTON ERA CHORUS—22 Norman St. 8.

### Other Events

PUBLIC LIBRARY—"Food Facts and Fancies," by Franklin H. Smith. 8.

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY—Boston Cubs vs. New Haven. Arena. 8:30.

LOWELL INSTITUTE — Bertram Sidney Thomas lectures: "Arabia on the Eve of the Great War." 8.

LYNN HISTORICAL SOCIETY—"Early Days of the Massachusetts Merchant Marine," by Joseph Massett Breed, 3rd, 125 Green St., Lynn. 8.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN LEAGUE — Karl Payne discusses the Townsend Plan. Fritz-Carlton Hotel. 8.

RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL—President of the Foreign Policy Association, lectures on "Foreign Policy in the New Deal." Goddard Hall, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts College. 8.

CITY CLUB—"Where Rolls the Oregon," lecture and movies by William L. Finley. 7:45.

### Tomorrow

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE — Raymond Moley speaks at luncheon meeting. 12:30.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Hall; Persian Art. 11 a. m.

RUSSIAN CLUB—Evening meeting in John Hancock Hall. At 8:30 Mme. Tatiana Tchernavin, author of "Escape from the Soviets," will lecture on "The Fate of Intellectual Workers in Soviet Russia."

## New Roads for North Carolina

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—A highway construction program, involving the expenditure of $5,640,770 in 22 western North Carolina counties, lying in the mountain, or resort, section of the State, is being planned by the Department of Highways and Public Works.

# 'Good Troupers' in ERA Dramas Cloak Light and Stage Defects

## Capacity Audiences Cheer Boston Productions of All Types of Plays

Shakespeare's blundering Athenian workmen, Bully Bottom and Peter Quince, would never have put on "Pyramus and Thisbe," their fantastic "interlude before the Duke and the Duchess, on his wedding-day at night" if they had had half the obstacles to hurdle which confront the ERA Drama Project today.

Yet 1400 citizens of Boston and Greater Boston have, through their combined efforts, built up such a reputation for the Community Theater, since the project was launched, that despite 12-foot sets that couldn't be used on 10-foot stages, and electric lights that would go out with a bang when an attempt was made to dim them, capacity audiences greet every performance.

At first, says Miss Clara E. Wagner, director of the drama project and a member of Community Service, the public showed distrust, because there was nothing to pay.

**Watch for Favorites**

After the first production, however, the audiences went again and began to pick out their favorites. It was fun to recognize some member of the cast who had been in a previous play. "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "East Lynne," proved as successful in their restricted fields as the Gilbert & Sullivan operas.

Elderly people went to laugh and weep with the heroes and heroines of their youth. School auditoriums have been jammed to the door, and hundreds of persons turned away.

A venerable woman in South Boston went to see "Arrah-Na-Pogue," for the first time since she was a young girl. Costume plays such as "David Garrick" are very popular. There is no money to pay royalties, and the groups, of which there are 15 in Boston and Greater Boston, must revert to the classics and old melodramas, or write their own plays. Some of the more enterprising have a play-writing division.

**Original Plans Given**

Miss Elizabeth Y. Gilbert, who is director of the Back Bay group, will shortly produce a three-act play of her own, which was put on originally as a workshop production of the Yale School of Drama. Miss Gilbert, like many of the other group directors, has had considerable experience in both dramatic and musical work.

She is the daughter of the late Henry F. Gilbert, composer. She studied, under Prof. George P. Baker, at the Yale School of Drama and has worked in the studio of Eva Le Gallienne. Plays on which no royalties need be paid are very much needed, and here is an opportunity for some ambitious local author to apply for an audience.

Community Service, which has been very active for the past 18 years, organizing playground recreation, women's leisure projects, and other constructive community enterprises, very efficiently divided the drama members up into an A group of professional actors and actresses, out of work; a B group of semi-professional people; a C group that produces Yiddish plays; and a D group of Negro players and directors.

The last-named division boasts a playwright-director, James Henderson, whose pageant, "The Black Man's Gift," based on the literary contributions of the Negro race to world culture, drew large crowds to a joint performance of that and a song program by "The Other South End ERA Community Chorus" in December.

The Negro group also produced with great success an original play called "Genesis," a story of creation from the viewpoint of the uneducated Negroes of the South.

By all accounts, the procession of all the animals into the ark made a solemn and dignified impression, notwithstanding the fact that, lacking complete animal costumes, a screen had to be utilized to hide all but the animals' heads and necks, which were quite properly disguised by masks, so that the audience saw only lion or giraffe or tiger features.

This is merely an instance of the tremendous amount of ingenuity displayed throughout the drama work, from the designing and making of costumes, furniture, shoes, to the building of as many as 15 changes of scenery for one play.

**Censorship Problems**

Sometimes even the ERA conflicts with local censorship, but it usually withdraws gracefully, as in the case of Molière's "Tartuffe" which was rehearsed and announced, but forbidden production because of its alleged injustices to the Jesuits. It might comfort Sean O'Casey to know that even the Famous French dramatist shared his disfavor with Boston authorities.

The ERA wishes it made plain that the drama project is not training men and women for the theatrical profession, to displace others in the field. It is aiming to furnish work for unemployed professionals, and at the same tme, offer another field of self-expression for those who have a surplus of leisure on their hands.

Frederic Ormonde, director of the players, was formerly a director at the Castle Square Theater and worked with the late Henry Jewett. The marionette and puppet groups have a number of revues in their repertoire, and are planning Punch and Judy shows for children in hospitals.

Lady Isabel

**Miss Elizabeth Gilbert**
Director of Back Bay Community Theater, in 'East Lynne' Role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# Relief Chairman Rallies Workers To Boston's Goal

## Goes Out on Streets to Carry $4,000,000 Fund to Completion

Oscar W. Haussermann, chairman of the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, put his desk in order this morning, took his hat and coat off the peg and went out on the streets himself to help his workers reach the established $4,000,000 goal.

"This action was unforeseen," Mr. Haussermann declared, "but we have set March 2 for the campaign closing, and I am going to do my level best to make the campaign successful."

On Mr. Haussermann's desk, bold-faced type gave the figures of campaign contributions to date as $2,511,488. That is more than the 1934 campaign had collected for the first four weeks. But the 1934 campaign fell short of its $4,500,000 mark. So did the 1933 and 1932 campaigns.

**Permanent Campaign**

Thus, Mr. Haussermann's personal appearance in the field serves a particular purpose, that of proving Boston capable of conducting a completely successful relief drive.

Mr. Haussermann's experience in the present campaign convinces him that Boston will soon establish a permanent relief campaign conducted by seasoned workers every year, perhaps in the form of a community chest. Many cities have experimented successfully with such permanent organizations, he said.

Another reason for the chairman's personal soliciation of funds was the discovery that the average wage earners, those who can least afford to contribute, are bearing much more than their share of the campaign. "It seems necessary," Mr. Haussermann explained, "to stress to those who can afford to give that this campaign must go over if the tragedy that they see at a distance is to be kept at a distance."

Out of the more than $2,500,000 funds received to date, nearly one-half has been obtained from the man of average and less than average means, according to Mr. Haussermann.

**Test of Democracy**

In his travels about the city, the campaign chairman will try to clarify the purposes of the relief drive. He is surprised, he said, at the lack of understanding of the fundamentals involved. The campaign is a true experiment in democracy, he added, opening avenues for voluntary participation in an activity that assures the greatest good for the greatest number.

Boston's crime bill, the chairman pointed out, amounts to $7,500,000 a year after the criminals are caught. Compared to this cost of handling criminals, he said, the sums expended in Boston for character building as a deterrent to criminality average 10 cents a person.

Mr. Haussermann made it clear that funds received in the campaign go substantially to organizations engaged in character building. The remainder is for direct relief.

## Carrying Relief Needs to the Public

By a Staff Photographer

**Posters Play Conspicuous Part in Boston Campaign**

**Upper Left—Standing Beside Emergency Campaign Sign. Upper Right—Student in Thompson's Island Farm and Trade School at Park Square Building. Lower Left—Scene at Campaign Headquarters. Lower Right—Loading Posters at Headquarters.**

## Connecticut to Show Its Early Furniture

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 14—The largest exhibition of early Connecticut furniture ever held is being arranged in Hartford for the celebration of Connecticut's tercentenary year. From June through October it will be housed in the Morgan Memorial and the adjoining Avery Memorial museums here.

Fabrics, utensils, pottery, china, pewter and other objects fashioned and used by the early residents of Connecticut will be displayed with the furniture, arranged in alcoves that will show successive developments in household furnishings.

## Pecora Named Judge For Test Trial at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Ferdinand Pecora of New York will sit as trial judge Feb. 23 at the final trial of the Thomas Swan Barristers' Union of the Yale Law School at the school, university officials announced today.

Counsel for the State will be Ralph H. Sours of Peoria, Ill., and John Q. Tilson of New Haven, while the defense staff will be Fred F. Finklehoffe of Springfield, Mass., and Frank H. Gordon of New York City. Members of the union will participate in a trial of a recent murder case.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

Northeast storm warnings ordered 10:30 a. m., Boston to Atlantic City. Disturbance developing near North Carolina coast will increase in intensity and move northward, causing strong northeast and east winds late this afternoon and tonight over south portion and strong northeast and east winds tonight over north portion. Attended by rains and thick weather.

**Boston and Vicinity:** Rain, or possibly snow turning to rain, and warmer tonight and Friday; lowest temperature tonight near 32 degrees; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds, shifting to southeasterly and southwesterly.

**New Hampshire and Vermont:** Snow tonight and Friday; rising temperature tonight.

**Maine:** Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow Friday, and in west portion late tonight; slightly warmer tonight.

**Massachusetts:** Snow or rain tonight, and probably Friday morning; rising temperature Friday, and in east portion tonight.

**Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Rain tonight and probably Friday morning; slightly warmer Friday.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Moderate west winds, shifting to fresh northeast over north portion, and strong northeast winds tonight, shifting to southwest on Friday, over south portion. Weather overcast, with rain over south, and rain or snow over north portion tonight, and probably Friday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 26 | 33 | Minneapolis | 34 | 40 |
| Bermuda | 56 | 62 | New Orleans | 60 | 76 |
| Chicago | 36 | 38 | New York | 32 | 40 |
| Denver | 32 | 44 | Norfolk, Va. | 46 | 46 |
| Helena, Mont. | 26 | 36 | Philadelphia | 34 | 40 |
| Jacksonville | 62 | 82 | St. Louis | 44 | 48 |
| Kansas City | 44 | 66 | San Francisco | 46 | 56 |
| Los Angeles | 50 | 60 | Washington | 34 | 40 |
| Miami, Fla. | 74 | 80 | | | |

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 14.
B—Maximum Feb. 13.

**High Tides at Boston**

Thursday, 8:54 p. m.; height, 7.7 feet.
Friday 9:08 a. m.; height, 9 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:43 p. m.

**"A Year Ago Today in Boston"**

Clear; maximum temperature 19 degrees above zero; minimum temperature 3 below; depth of snow on the ground at 8 p. m. 2.6 feet.

## *Neighbors Give Labor To Build Rural Church*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTICELLO, Maine, Feb., 14—This little community has the distinction of erecting a good-sized church and providing all the necessary furnishings at a cost of only $3.75 for labor.

Co-operation on the part of the people brought about the construction of the edifice, which is 55 feet long, 36 wide and has a basement seven feet in depth. Two furnaces provide the heat.

Wesley Hersey and Jack Archibald were the boss carpenters, Lee Bragdon, assisted by Milo Hanning, built the chimney, and Walter Melvin installed the wiring. Thomas Melvin headed the subscription for the money with which to buy the wall board, and townsfolk put it on.

L. C. Good found the material for the church and landed it on the site as often as needed, while others gave money, nails, paint, registers and wood.

# Unique Maine Corporation Is Restoring Fish Industry

## Relief Administration Lent Money to Equip Fisheries in Small Coastal Towns and Sees Business Prosper and Make Jobs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCKLAND, Maine, Feb. 14—The small boat fishermen of the Maine coast are having a steady market for the first time in years. Some hundreds of dollars weekly have found their way into the forgotten little hamlets along the coast for the past five months or so, in payment for fish and clams produced by the local fishermen.

A Maine governor originated the idea for rehabilitation of the fishermen. The Relief Administration of Maine went ahead with it, and now Maine has the only fishermen's rehabilitation project in the country.

It's an unusual type of relief outfit, this Maine Coast Fisheries, Inc. It had to be, for it was designed for the rehabilitation of a group of Maine citizens who "never had to ask for help from the Government and don't want to start now."

Sufficient money was loaned for the purchase and repairing of fishing boats and further sums were advanced for immediate needs.

**Volume is Not Large**

The total purchase of fish by Maine Coast Fisheries in the six months of operation has been less than a single day's landing in the Boston Market. It is not through volume of fish bought that Maine Coast Fisheries has sought to help the small fishermen, but through standing by and acting as a steadying influence upon the local markets the corporation has bought enough fish to make it decidedly worth while for the producing members.

Maine Coast Fisheries has been ready to absorb whatever surplus might occur among its members and as a consequence the small fishermen have been able to sell all of their fish at a reasonable price for the first time in years.

At present there are ten coastal and island stations of Maine Coast Fisheries. They are in Eastport, Cutler, Milbridge, Jonesport, Prospect Harbor, South Gouldsboro, Port Clyde, Vinalhaven, Swan's Island and Stonington.

**Processed in Portland**

Products of these depots are taken to Portland by truck for processing. The clams are made into chowder. The fish are filleted for distribution, fresh or frozen. Some fish are smoked and some salted. This processing in Portland reduces the relief rolls of the city of Portland by about 85 persons, which is the number employed in the cutting, packing, canning and office work.

Another 125 were taken from the relief rolls in Eastport, where Maine Coast Fisheries packed more than 3000 cases of sardines. The products of Maine Coast Fisheries are purchased by the Relief Administration for distribution among the unemployed and needy persons.

The products are sold to ERA at commercial prices and this enables Maine Coast Fisheries to break even on operations. So far, the employment of more than 200 persons from relief rolls and the rehabilitation of fishermen from Portland to Eastport has not cost the taxpayer a nickel.

**Sales to Be Expanded**

To date only the Relief Administration of Maine has bought Maine Coast Fisheries products, but negotiations are under way for sales to other states

It has been the aim of the organization to make its products of as good quality as possible in order to induce people to eat more fish. It was thought that people now unaccustomed to eating fish might be induced to do so when they are again employed, if they learn to like it through eating Maine Coast Fisheries products. This would go far toward putting the fishing industry of Maine back on its feet.

There are five "star" routes of truck delivery which take in intermediate towns. These are Bangor to Fort Kent, Brunswick to Wayne, Saco-Parsonsfield, Gardiner-Skowhegan and Bath to Bucksport. In addition to these major routes, there are half a score or more of smaller ones. The shipments are consigned to the various town officers, who distribute to the individuals of their towns.

## U. S. Judge Resigns Rhode Island Post

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (AP)—Justice Lloyd Letts today resigned as United States Court Justice for Rhode Island, and asked President Roosevelt that the resignation become effective April 1.

The resignation came as a surprise and throws open to Democratic patronage the highest federal office in the State. Judge Letts, who is a Republican, was named to the federal bench in 1927, after serving as an Assistant Attorney General and acting Attorney General of the United States during the Coolidge Administration.

Judge Letts said he intended to resume the practice of law, indicating that he had already arranged for engagement as corporation counsel to one or more large business enterprises in Rhode Island.

**Lynn Factory to Close**

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 14 (AP)—John H. Goldberg, manager of the Gold Seal Shoe Company where workers recently walked out, announced yesterday the factory would close down indefinitely. He said the A. S. Beck Corporation, with which the Gold Seal Company is affiliated, had told him that, unless the unauthorized walkout was soon settled, they would have their shoes made elsewhere.


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# Bourassa Explains 'Betrayal' of Laurier

*In Canada a generation ago, the name of Henri Bourassa was synonymous with political invective as well as courageous championship of the cause he believed right. He was widely criticized for breaking with his former chief, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Canadian Parliament was therefore startled when Mr. Bourassa interrupted a heated debate to plead for tolerance. He then revealed his final reconciliation with Laurier.*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—Henri Bourassa, long the stormy petrel of Canadian politics and fiery protaganist of French nationalism, has emerged from obscurity in a surprise appeal to Parliament for political good will and tolerance.

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett and his chief antagonist, Liberal leader W. L. MacKenzie King, were engaged in a battle royal over the former's

By a Staff Artist

**Henri Bourassa**
**Warning Finger That Was Shaken at Many a Conservative of the Old Days in Ottawa.**

New Deal policy. The lieutenants of each stood aside to permit free play to their chiefs' verbal sword arms.

High words passed. Both sides were enjoying the thrust and parry, especially as a general election is only a few months off.

Then a remarkable thing happened! Mr. Bourassa, member for Labelle, stepped from his desk, and from the floor of the House addressed the Speaker. Nominally Liberal, he bitterly opposed the participation of Canada in the South African war and challenged it on constitutional grounds, because he claimed the Canadian people should first have been consulted.

**Break With Laurier**

His extreme views led him to break with his titular chief and compatriot, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and he was credited with being the most active factor in defeating Laurier's Government in Quebec in the general election of 1911.

To the surprise of the whole House, Mr. Bourassa's short speech was no longer an impassioned declamation on his favorite theme. Instead, it was a fervid appeal to the House leaders to drop bitterness and intolerance and discuss the issues both in the House and country "in a broad spirit of citizenship and Christianity." He predicted that the next general election would probably be the last test many Canadians would make of the party system.

Perhaps the most moving scene that Parliament has witnessed in many years followed an interruption of a Conservative member, who asked, "Why did you betray Laurier?"

The white-haired veteran stepped out on the floor of the House and as, under deep emotion, his voice sank to almost a whisper while the House tensely listened, he disclosed a picture of reconciliation with and affection for his old chief.

**Reconciliation**

"I fought Laurier at the height of his popularity," he said, "when he was the idol of Quebec. When the Tory Party was denouncing him from the Atlantic to the Pacific as the instrument of Catholicism and French domination, I stood by him. And when he was betrayed by his Liberal friends, when he was downtrodden during the war I came to him and gave him a free hand and helped him.

"The day I passed in his house in 1917, when he was betrayed by men whom he had covered with honors and favors—I never received anything from him and never asked—that day he pressed me on his bosom and said to me, 'Bourassa, what has happened to me today you predicted 11 years ago. I know now where my true friends are to be found.'"

"May I be pardoned," added Mr. Bourassa, "for having disclosed that feeling of intimacy. Perhaps much may be pardoned to an old man, but this is as sincere as the sentiments I have expressed with regard to the present Prime Minister and the present leader of the Opposition. If I go out of public life with one feeling, with one conviction, it is this: a deep regret for many bitter words that I have used in my life, deep and sincere repentance for all my violences of language; but I hope they will be forgiven me by God and man because not once in my life have I attacked anybody unjustly from my point of view, at least, and without believing it was my duty to do so."

The significance of Mr. Bourassa's appeal in the light of the vehemence of his earlier career and of his later relations with Laurier, disclosed for the first time, made a profound impression on a House unused to the expression of such sentiments.

An onlooker recalled the words of a great Canadian editor: "During a long journalistic life I have written many things that were bitter and some that were kindly. Somehow as I grow older I recall with satisfaction only those that were kindly."

# Events Reviving Arms Parley

TODAY the disarmament discussions awake from their long sleep. On April 17, 1934, France declared that "the German Government, whether of set purpose or not, has made impossible the negotiations the basis of which it has by its own act destroyed."

The "act" in question was to start rearming in defiance of the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty. Today, German rearmament has proceeded far beyond the point reached last April. Yet the discussions are beginning again. Why?

**Security**

Since April 17 much has happened to reinforce France's feeling of security against German rearmament. Russia came into the League of Nations on Sept. 18, 1934. In December, France and Russia signed a consultative pact. The Rome agreement between France and Italy signed on Jan. 7 provides for Franco-Italian consultation and co-operation in the event of any threat to change the territorial status quo by nonpeaceful means.

Thus the disarmament negotiations reopen with all the chief European powers either pledged to consult one another, or, as in the case of Germany and Great Britain, pledged to the plan for general consultation contained in the British Memorandum of Jan. 29, 1934.

**Equality of Rights and Disarmament**

Germany's withdrawal from the League and Disarmament Conference in 1933 was based on the refusal of the other powers to grant equality of rights in armaments as promised in the Five-Power Declaration of Dec. 11, 1932. Germany did not ask immmediate armaments equality but demanded the right to have a defensive air force of short-range aircraft, not including bombing planes, a short-service force of 300,000 "effectives" and appropriate "defensive" weapons.

Germany asked that the more heavily armed powers should implement their Versailles undertaking and come down to the German level within five or ten years. While Germany claimed to be justified in rearming, because of the delay in granting equality of rights, France refused to grant equality of rights because Germany had started to rearm before the Versailles restrictions had been legally relaxed.

In theory this is still the position today.

But in the meantime Italy, like Great Britain, has come over to the side of France in declaring "that no country can modify by unilateral action its obligations in the matter of armaments." Thus France sees its legal stand generally accepted.

At present, however, France and Italy seek to stabilize armaments near their present level, whereas Great Britain, Germany and most of the smaller European states demand the abolition of "offensive" weapons.

**Supervision**

All the European countries are now committed to the French plan of permanent and automatic supervision to control the observance of the proposed Disarmament Convention. But the details as to the methods and extent of control remain to be accepted. During 1934, however, Germany demilitarized the S. A., or Brown-Shirts, and the S. S., or Black-Shirts, the two semi-or para-military forces about the control of which France was chiefly worried. Thus the problem of "effectives" to be possessed by each country has been simplified.

Proposals for the international control of the traffic in arms will also be considered during the current discussions.

**Chemical, Gas and Bacteriological Warfare**

All countries have agreed to the abolition of these forms of warfare.

**Budgetary Limitation**

Many countries agree that the percentage of the annual budget to be devoted to armaments expenditure should be strictly limited so as to check the growth of armaments. Several countries, however, including the United States, oppose this, though they are in favor of "budgetary publicity."

**Air Bombing**

This is also universally condemned, except conditionally by Great Britain for "police" purposes in regard to certain "backward" areas. Abolition is, however, bound up with the successful adoption of a plan for the international control of civil aviation.

**The Prospects**

Finally, what are the prospects of success? Better, it is agreed on all sides, than at any time since the talks started in 1932. Not only have many big political issues, the Saar, Austria, Franco-Italian rivalry, been settled, or at least temporarily swept aside, but a real will to peace is at last unmistakably manifesting itself in the counsels of Europe.

## Metropolitan Opera Awaits Rescuers

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The Metropolitan Opera Company, beset by financial trouble for the last two years, may not open its doors next winter, unless substantial help comes from an unexpected quarter.

A report from the board of directors last night says that "it is not feasible to give opera at the Metropolitan Opera House next season on the basis of continuing to incur the large deficits of the last five seasons."

The executive committee, headed by Paul D. Cravath, president of the board, has struggled for months to devise a program that will keep the opera going without impairing the quality of its performances. The annual deficit in the last two seasons is noted at about $300,000. The report indicates that the people who made up the losses are no longer willing—or able—to do so.

## Episcopalians Refuse To Join Protest to Mexico

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The National Council of the Episcopal Church declined yesterday to join protests by various religious groups against allegedly "anti-religious" activities of the Government of Mexico.

Most of the protests have been made by the Roman Catholic Church and various Roman Catholic groups.

**Tablet to O. Henry**

In memory of O. Henry, a native of North Carolina, citizens of that State have placed a tablet in Raleigh, which bears this inscription: "He no longer saw a rabble but his brothers seeking the ideal."

## Canadian Bureau Invites United States Tourists

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINNIPEG, Man.—The Canadian Government is planning to institute an elaborate advertising campaign to attract tourists from the United States and Great Britain. D. Leo Dolan, director of the Canadian Travel Bureau, organized as part of the Department of Railways and Canals, recently made a trip to discuss the plan with provincial travel officials and to solicit their co-operation.

Statistics showed, Mr. Dolan said, that more Canadians in proportion to the population are traveling in the United States than Americans in Canada. Records show that Canadians spend about $40,00,000 a year in the United States, while people of the latter country with its population of 120,000,000, spend about $117,000,000 on their vacations in the Dominion.

## Mitchell Advises Keeping Up Airships

(Continued from Page 1)

isn't destroyed by this accident. Though it is a hard blow for us," he declared, "our faith in our work isn't weakened."

## Dirigibles Are Defended By Designer and Builders

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 14 (AP)—Champions of dirigible airships in this city where both the U. S. S. Macon and Akron were built, rose to the defense of this type of craft last night, despite dismay over their destruction.

"Dr. Hugo Eckener is constantly crossing the seas with the Graf Zeppelin which is a good deal older and has none of the up-to-date appliances and equipment of these new ships. His success shows that the Akron and the Macon had not been properly handled," said Lisle M. Buckingham, president of the Akron Chamber of Commerce.

He added, however, that this did not imply that lack of operating skill was directly accountable for the Macon's crash in the Pacific Ocean.

Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, which built both ships, said:

"It is apparent that Commander Wiley moved with a gallantry and intelligence which is traditional of the navy and thus avoided a major toll of lives lost."

Mr. Litchfield said he did not yet have sufficient information to determine the causes of the crash, but pointed out that the corporation already had offered the Government every possible assistance in investigating.

Dr. Karl Arnstein, designer of the Macon, declined to make any comment, but indicated that Mr. Litchfield expressed his views.

B. D. Fulton, airport manager in charge of the field where the Macon made its maiden flight early in 1933, defended dirgibles by pointing out that steamships, railroads, and other forms of transportation also have wrecks.

"Naturally we feel awfully bad about the loss of the Macon. But we've got to go ahead," he said.

## Arnstein Testimony Denied

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 14 (AP)—Denial that Dr. Karl Arnstein, chief engineer of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation at Akron, Ohio, testified in federal court here Tuesday, a few hours before the Macon disaster, that material used in constructing the dirigible had a yield point and tensile strength lower than expected, was made here today by counsel for the Aluminum Company of America. The denial is borne out by the transcript of the testimony.

## Italian Council Meets on Crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

nying Italian charges of Ethiopian aggression, and on the meeting of the Fascist Grand Council tonight.

This council is the highest legislative body in Italy, being entrusted with such mighty problems as the succession to the premiership and to the throne, and generally gives the final word on the kingdom's most important problems.

Well-informed circles expressed the opinion that the deciding moment in the present international crisis may well come in the course of its sessions.

## Italy Assures Britain Amicable Settlement Its Present Intention

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons yesterday that Italy has assured Great Britain that she has no intention to "abandon efforts to seek an amicable settlement by direct negotiation" of the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

Sir John told the lawmakers that Sir Sidney Barton, British Minister to Ethiopia, had "been authorized to use his good offices in promoting the success" of the Italo-Ethiopian negotiations at Addis Abeba, the capital of the African empire.

## Fatality in Mine Strike

WILKES-BARRE, Penna., Feb. 14 (AP)—One man was killed and another was seriously wounded at nearby Larksville today as a miners' strike in Luzerne County entered its eleventh day.


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NEW YORK CITY

TODAY
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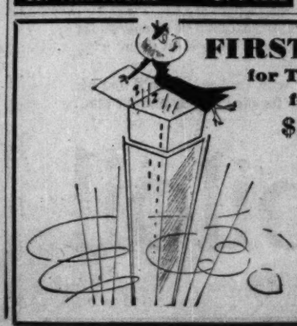

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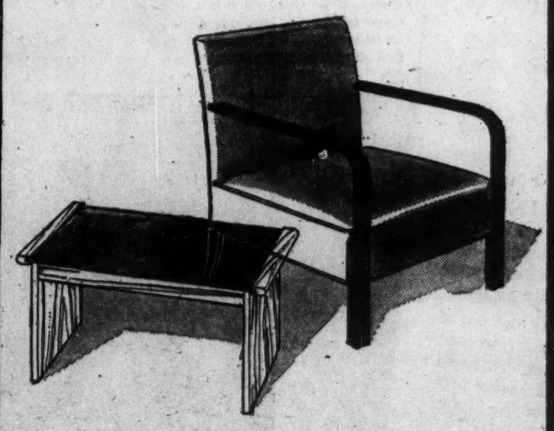


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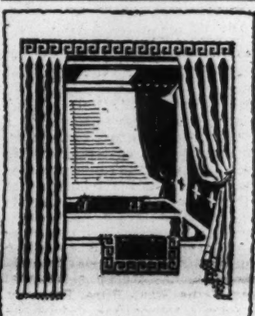


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After your prolonged silence nothing would induce me to write you a line — but I have some spring trimmings that *must* be described. In short, a hat and 3-piecer. The hat is the kind one has to go to London to find, bound in ribbon and adaptable to one's every whim—I bought three! But the suit! It's unbelievable! Imagine a herringbone tweed reefer coat, very slick, with 8 buttons whipping up the front, a complete tailored suit underneath, everything lined in "Earl-glo" — ("wears *forever*"—) and—I glory to think of it—
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# Reconstruction of Finances And Trade Pushed by Belgium With Nonpolitical Advisers

## Theunis Cabinet Acting Rapidly Under Powers Granted by Parliament to March 1—King Alone Countersigns Governmental Decrees

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRUSSELS — The economic and financial reconstruction of Belgium is being vigorously pushed forward by the Liberal-Roman Catholic Coalition Cabinet of Georges Theunis.

Assisting them are three financial experts who are independent of any political party. On March 1 the Government's special powers conferred on it by Parliament will have expired. Until then the Cabinet may pass by decree any laws it likes, provided they are merely countersigned by young King Leopold III.

This semidictatorial procedure has enabled the ministers to put through a great many decrees, representing actually two years of a normal parliament's life. Belgium's financial position, like that of other countries, has not been easy. M. Theunis's Government has therefore had to take drastic measures to balance the budget and bring down the cost of living.

**Subsidy for Pensions**

Among these measures, there is one reducing the salaries of all state officials by 5 per cent. Another decree similarly cuts the pensions of old miners by 5 per cent. This last decree has caused a good deal of unrest among the workers. On reaching the age of 55, Belgian miners receive an annual pension of 6000 Belgian francs, if they have been working in the mines, while these engaged on the surface receive the same pension at 60.

These pensions are paid out of a special fund fed by payments from the employers, the workers and the state. For some time this special fund has been in difficulties, and the state has therefore just granted it a subsidy of 90,000,000 Belgian francs, about $4,140,000.

Friends of the Government declare that this generous grant is being conveniently overlooked by the workers and the Communists, who only remember the 5 per cent cut in pensions. Thus, there has been a good deal of agitation around Mons, mixed with strike threats if the offending decrees are not withdrawn by the Government.

In the unemployment field, the Government has taken a number of interesting steps. There are at present some 300,000 unemployed in Belgium.

**Employment Projects**

An improvement is noticeable in the textile industry, where employment shows a considerable increase. A great deal, however, still remains to be done throughout the land, and the Government has decided, as a first step, to carry out a scheme of road improvement to cost 150,000,000 Belgian francs, about $6,900,000. This will give work to 10,000 men.

For the youngest out-of-work, camps are being prepared, which they may join of their own volition and where they will be able to train for some useful trade. A special appeal is being made to young intellectuals who have left their university and have not yet found work, to give lessons on general culture in these camps.

The Government also wants to encourage a back-to-the-land movement. So it has set up a national society of the Small Rural Property. This society will be financed by the state. It will buy up or build farms for those unemployed who want to go in for farming or stock-raising. After a few years they will possess some land or a small house in the country, purchasable by moderate annual installments.


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The quiet, leisurely atmosphere and delightful climate of old-world Bermuda beckon those who would spend the Winter in contemplative study and meditation. The measured pace of life in this Island sanctuary is highly conducive to right living and right thinking.

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The Christian Science Society of Hamilton welcomes visitors at its weekly meetings.

*Further information and literature from your tourist agent; the Manager in Bermuda; or Bermuda Hotels, Inc., 500 Fifth Ave., New York, PEnnsylvania 6-0665.*

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# Public Ownership Urged for Canada To Bring Freedom

## Co-operative Federation Asks Parliament to Put Service to Public First

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, Feb. 13 — Using the Prime Minister, R. B. Bennett, as his chief witness in his case against the capitalist system, J. S. Woodsworth, leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, called upon Parliament to supersede the present system by one "in which the profit motive would be subordinated to that of public service and ruthless competition replaced by collective ownership under democratic control."

Recalling Mr. Bennett's recent radio speeches in which he had declared that the present system had outlived its usefulness and must be "reformed," Mr. Woodsworth demanded to know what the Prime Minister proposed to do about it. So far, he said, the only measure of reform brought down was an unemployment insurance scheme "that does not touch the most needy of the unemployed."

He was convinced that the system could not be reformed or regulated, but must be replaced by a new system patterned on a co-operative basis wherein the profit motive must be subordinated to public service.

### Bennett Considers Financing Plan For National Railways

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—After saving for the federal taxpayers the tidy sum of $14,000,000 a year through his refunding of Dominion debts, Prime Minister R. E. Bennett, through his Minister of Finance, is now turning similar attention to the accounts of the National Railways.

R. J. Manion has a resolution on the order paper that indicates that the Government this year will give the railways the full benefit of the low interest rates now prevailing. The resolution calls for a measure to provide for the refunding of maturing and callable financial obligations of the railways and for the issue of substantial securities therefor, guaranteed by the Dominion, in an amount not exceeding $200,000,000. If this debt is converted at a rate around 3½ per cent, the saving in interest charges to the publicly owned system will approximate $3,000,000 per annum.

At the end of 1933 the total railway debt in the hands of the public, government guaranteed and otherwise, was $1,255,307,155. The annual interest charges were $56,465,426.

## Japan Has Its Royal Wedding

Wide World — **The Emperor's Cousin Marries** — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Bride and Groom Wear Traditional Costumes.**

Almost coincidental with the marriage of the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina of Greece in London was the royal marriage in Tokyo when the Princess Sawako Kitashirakawa—who is a cousin of Emperor Hirohito—was married to Viscount Motobumi Higashizono. Tradition required the couple to wear the wedding costumes in which they are pictured above. Such costumes are worn only by the Japanese nobility.

The Princess's mother is the Imperial Princess Fusako Kitashirakawa, the seventh daughter of the Emperor Meiji. The House of Kitashirakawa was founded in 1870.

The Viscount's mother was also a Princess of the Imperial Family who married into the Higashizono family of the Japanese Peerage.

# Italy Completes National Library After Long Delay

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FLORENCE, Italy—After delays lasting nearly a quarter of a century the National Library of Florence has at last been completed.

In the beautiful new building Florence now possesses the largest and most extensive public library in Italy. The total of volumes has reached over 2,000,000, and many valuable collections of manuscripts are housed in the library, among them those of Galileo, famous Italian astronomer, many written in his own hand.

The "Biblioteca Nazional Centrale" originated in 1746, with 30,000 volumes bequeathed by the scholar and bibliophile, Antonio Magliabecchi, and installed in the wings of the Uffizi Galleries.

Through the years the library grew extensively, enriched with gifts from private persons, libraries from suppressed convents and books from libraries falling into disuse.

The need for additional space for adequate accommodation of this immense and ever increasing collection had been evident long before the beginning of the twentieth century. The matter was discussed 50 years ago.

In 1902 the Italian Government passed a law authorizing the erection of a building for the purpose of housing the collection. A competition was held for the best design, and won by a young Roman architect, Cesare Bazzani, now a member of the Italian Academy.

Many delays arose. It was not until 1911 that the King of Italy laid the foundation stone. Three years later the war broke out and subsequent need for economy further delayed the building of the library.

The final completion of the Central National Library is held as a direct result of the energies of the Fascist Government and Benito Mussolini's own determination that the work should be successfully concluded.

### Ex-King Ali of Hedjaz

BAGHDAD, Iraq, Feb. 14 (AP)—Former King Ali of the Hedjaz, who passed on today in the palace of his nephew, King Chazi, was brother of the late King Feisal of Iraq. Another brother, Emir Abdullah of Transjordan, was at his bedside. Ali was 55.

Former King Ali was the son of the late Hussein, former Sherif of Mecca and King of the Hedjaz. He was succeeding his father as head of the little Arabian kingdom following the latter's overthrow by Ibn Saud, Emir of the Nejd in 1924. Ali's own occupancy of the throne was soon terminated. Seeking refuge behind the walls of Jedda, King Ali resisted until Dec. 19, 1925, when military reverses forced him to relinquish his throne.

Three weeks later Ibn Saud was proclaimed King of the Hedjaz and Sultan of Nejd in Mecca. Ali thereupon sought asylum with his brother King Feisal of Iraq at Baghdad.

Ali himself was one of the commanders of that Arabian army marshalled in the desert by Col. T. E. Lawrence.

### Bicycle Spokes Add To Big Magpie Nest

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—An amazing collection of wire, including bicycle spokes, copper strips, small springs, electric conduit, telegraph and fencing wire—weighting eight pounds in all—has been sent by a resident of Burwood, New South Wales, to the Australian Museum.

It is the nest of a black-backed magpie, lined at the top with pieces of stick and fiber, and is 3ft. 6 in. in circumference.

# Yugoslav Regents Praised by Former Government Chief

## Alexander's Plans Being Carried Out, Declares Uzunovitch

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BELGRADE—King Alexander's political plans for Yugoslavia are being carried on by the present rulers, Prince Paul the Senior Regent and Prime Minister Bogoleub Yeftitch, according to ex-premier Nikola Uzunovitch.

In a statement made at a party conference here, Mr. Uzunovitch declared that between the government party, of which he has been the president, and the Yeftitch Government, complete harmony prevails, since the new government has in no way gone back on the principles inaugurated by King Alexander, when he introduced the dictatorship in 1929. The organization of the state will in no way be changed, he added.

So far, facts seem to bear out this opinion, for there has been no significant change in the methods of government practised before the assassination of the king. To be sure, Dr. Vlatko Machek, the Croatian leader, was released from prison and Dr. Dragoleub Yovanovitch, the one determined Serbian opponent of the dictatorship, has been liberated from internment, while a number of other minor offenders have been amnestied. Since his release Dr. Matchek has been asked to head a Croat-Serb "Opposition" to the Government. However, neither the new district governors that have been appointed, the new mayors that have been named nor the public measures that have been adopted, indicate a radical change of any kind as yet.

### Press Blamed in Rise Of Hungarian Crime

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUDAPEST — An increase in crime in Hungary is attributed by Dr. Stephan Gadó, president of the Criminal Court in Budapest, to economic conditions and influences of the press; and current magazines.

"Articles and stories about divorces, sex scandals and gangsters' exploits do untold harm," he said in an address here. "The world needs a fair, wholesome press, which will not pander to its readers, but inspire them to live better. Cheap literature also, and movie films should be censored."

# *Old Gothic Castle Unearthed After Being Hidden From Turks*

## *Hungarian Worker Lost His Ax in a Hole and Found Courtyard of Castle of King Stephen, Inhabited by Him Between 1005 and 1025*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUDAPEST — Excavation work near Gran, the historic seat of the Hungarian Prince Archbishops, has resulted in the discovery of the castle of King Stephen, called the Saint, who ruled here over 900 years ago.

The find was made by a worker whose ax dropped and vanished below the ground. When he squeezed through the hole to get it, he found the buried courtyard of a castle, parts of which were subsequently unearthed.

The castle was of Gothic style and was filled with many interesting remnants, dating from various periods, such as friezes, moldings, capitals, pieces of columns and weapons.

A suite of subterranean apartments with additions constructed later was unearthed, as well as an underground passage and two rooms connecting the palace with St. Stephen's Chapel. The reason why nothing has been known heretofore about the existence of the underground rooms is that they were covered with earth to hide them from the Turks who invaded Hungary in the sixteenth century. Other parts of the castle were later adapted to serve as a fortress.

According to the opinion of archaeological experts, there is no doubt that the underground rooms unearthed now, formed the main part of the palace of King Stephen the Saint, who inhabited it for about 20 years, from 1005 to 1025, when he took up residence in Stuhlweissenburg, while the bishops made Gran their residence, building annexes to the palace.

Three different periods of architectural style can be distinguished: the Roman period from the eleventh to twelfth centuries, evidenced particularly by remainders of the Roman fresco paintings and by the castle wall. The second period, late Gothic style, is featured by fine pieces of capitals, vaults and turrets, from the fourteenth century. The third period, dating back to the golden days of King Mathias Corvinus, shows Renaissance style, with Italian traits visible particularly in the beautiful moldings.

Other objects found there include old Hungarian arms, missiles, armors, coins and antique household utensils.

The most remarkable discovery, however, is another subterranean corridor which leads down to the bank of the Danube River, and, it is expected, passes underneath the river bed to the opposite shore. More interesting discoveries are expected to be made, especially in the area situated between the courtyard and the old fortress wall, because this is the oldest part of the palace.

### Antigold Bill in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 14 (AP)—A proposal to invalidate all gold clauses in contracts in Ohio, both public and private, was made Feb. 12 by Senator Keith Lawrence (D) of Cleveland. He introduced a bill proposing to classify any attempt to collect on the gold clauses as usury.

Do you remember the Comic Valentine of long ago? Sarcastic perhaps, but often a reminder.

Now, our little Valentine today is not meant for *you* but for someone you know . . . So be sure to have him start an account in this friendly, old (but up-to-date) Bank TODAY!

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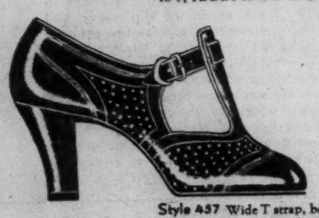

Style 457 Wide T strap, boulevard heel, in blue and white. Sizes 3 to 8, AAA to B . . $3.95

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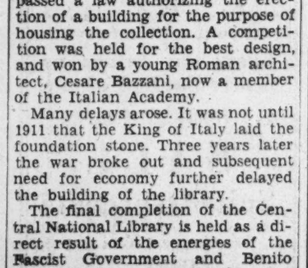
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street





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Here is a good place to dine—to dance—to meet friends as well as to stop when coming from out-of-town. The leading Fifth Avenue shops, Radio City and the Broadway theatres are within walking distance. In bad weather, you can use the convenient buses for almost any place you want to go.

The cost of the beautifully appointed, comfortable rooms at the Montclair is indeed moderate for New York.

# 'Lindbergh Law' Made Kidnaping Federal Offense

## Many Arrests and Convictions Since Action by Congress in 1932

Although state laws against kidnaping existed before the Lindbergh case these were often avoided when criminals crossed state lines—with resultant legal complications.

With the passage of the "Lindbergh Law" in 1932, kidnaping became a federal offense when the victim is carried across state lines. Since this law went into effect kidnapers have been arrested or convicted in every interstate case that has occurred, with two exceptions—the O'Connell case in New York and the Bremer case in St. Paul. In all, some 74 persons have been convicted of abductions. Two received death sentences, 16 life terms. Two suspects were murdered, two lynched and three committed suicide.

Included in the six anti-crime bills signed by President Roosevelt in May this year were provisions permitting federal action in kidnaping cases if the victim has not been returned in seven days—under the assumption that he has in the meantime been carried across a state line. The new laws also make it a federal offense to send kidnaping or ransom notes in any form across state lines. Juries, also, are given power to authorize capital punishment where the kidnaped person has not been returned unharmed.

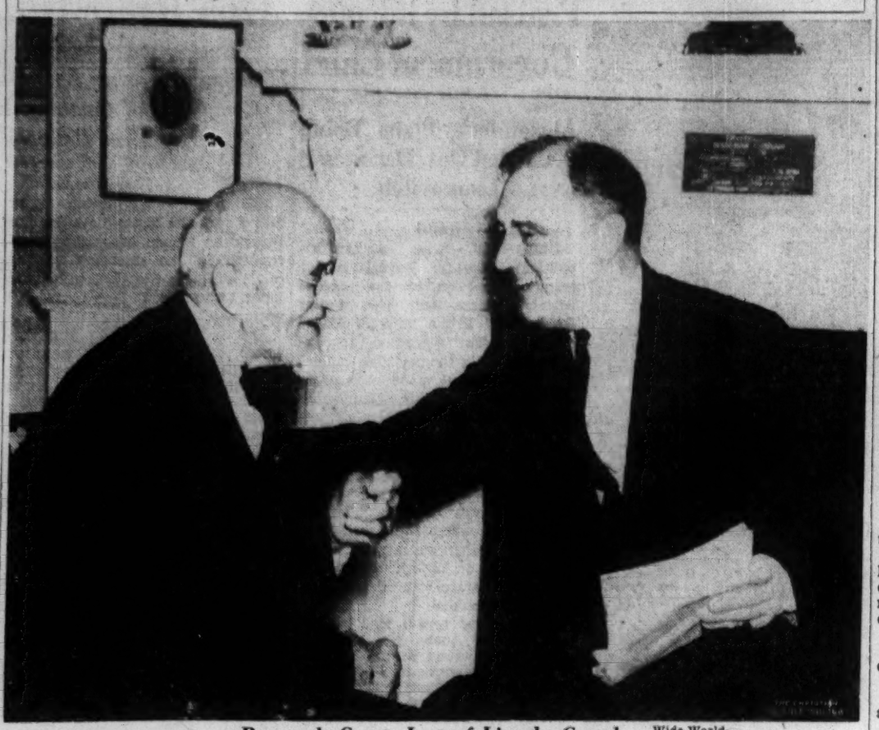
Hauptmann was tried under New Jersey laws for first-degree murder—not for kidnaping. The State contended the baby was killed in a fall from the breaking ladder.

The laws of this State do not consider an unintended homicide as a first-degree murder punishable by death unless committed while attempting a "high misdemeanor" or felony. Kidnaping is not included in this list of "high misdemeanors."

At the time of the Lindbergh kidnaping there was a New Jersey statute which defined the crime of kidnaping and provided a maximum penalty of life imprisonment. This law has since been amended so that the death penalty may now be inflicted upon a convicted kidnaper who has held his victim for a ransom. But this amended law cannot apply to the Lindbergh kidnaper because a penal statute may be applied only to offenses subsequent to its passage.

It was necessary therefore for Attorney General Wilentz to prove that Hauptmann not only stole the Lindbergh baby but that he was also attempting burglary or robbery (the other felonies enumerated having no relation to the case) when the baby was killed.

## Ha, Mr. President That Was a Good One



**Roosevelt Greets Last of Lincoln Guard** Wide World

**Here Is W. Henry Gilbert Who, as a Union Soldier, Stood Guard Over the Bier on Which Rested the Martyred President on the Way to Illinois.**

President Roosevelt greeted Mr. Gilbert as a guest on the occasion of the 126th anniversary of Lincoln on Feb. 12, and the two chatted sociably for some time in the Lincoln study in the White House.

### Appeal to President

*Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press*

KAMENZ, Germany, Feb. 14—Frau Pauline Hauptmann appealed today to President Roosevelt to save her son Bruno from the electric chair.

### President Lacks Power

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt was described today as lacking power to pardon Bruno Richard Hauptmann as requested by his mother. The explanation given by the Justice Department was that the President only has power to pardon persons convicted in the Federal Courts for violations of federal statutes.

### Vaudeville Actors Demand Revised and Enforced Code

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The American Federation of Actors, composed of 43,000 performers in vaudeville, night clubs and outdoor amusements, announced Feb. 10 that it had filed with Chairman S. Clay Williams of the National Industrial Recovery Board a memorandum calling the vaudeville code a failure because of lack of enforcement.

The memorandum, filed by Ralph Whitehead, executive secretary of the federation, who is now in Washington, proposed amendments that would revise virtually every aspect of the code.

# Hauptmann Case Development Reads Like a Story in Fiction

Bruno Richard Hauptmann's arrest followed nearly two and a half years of intensive detective work, during which more than 15,000 suspects were considered and rejected. The complex mechanism of scientific investigation was set in motion the day the ransom money was paid.

Dogged persistence, and the alertness of a garage attendant in noting an auto registration number on one of the ransom bills, proved fully as important as the strokes of inductive genius found in fiction.

Every ransom bill which turned up in the Federal Reserve Bank or any of the city banks was traced back, if possible, to its original depositor—a process that often required from 50 to 200 interviews. At the end of each trail there was a possible description of the man who took the ransom money from "Jafsie."

In the search for the recipient of the ransom money New York and New Jersey officers in co-operation with the United States Department of Justice were guided by a synthetic picture built up by experts who squeezed every shred of evidence from the 14 ransom notes, as well as by the description given by Dr. "Jafsie" Condon.

**Handwriting Analyzed**

The handwriting was analyzed. The content and wording of the messages were studied by men competent to deduce the thinking and habits of the writer. The paper itself was subjected to chemical analysis.

The picture disclosed a man who was highly methodical—who had probably served in some army. He spelled big words correctly and more ordinary ones incorrectly, so it was assumed he consulted a dictionary for the former, and being partly illiterate in English, he was unaware of the minor mistakes.

Impressions of people who received ransom money from the first one in each chain handling a bill, added color to the picture. They spoke of a German accent; erect, military bearing; age probably between 30 and 40; dark blonde hair; wide eyes, heights between five foot eight, and six feet. Both taxi driver Perrone, who took a note to "Jafsie," and "Jafsie" himself suggested carpentry as a possible occupation.

Chemical analysis of the ransom bills showed that they were kept probably somewhere near lubricated machinery. Particles of emery suggested a mechanic who ground his own tools. There was a distinctly musty smell about some of them as if they had lain a long time without fresh air.

To watch for these bills some banks assigned special tellers. Colonel Lindbergh offered a reward of $2 for each one found. Later, the New York Police Department offered $5 to $10. Altogether nearly $1500 was paid out in rewards. A total of $5080 of ransom money turned up.

With the recall of gold certificates, the ransom money became more conspicuous. Most of the money was being spent along the route of the Lexington Avenue subway line. It was noted now that it was always folded in the same neat but rather odd way when first presented.

**The Search Ends**

Finally the detectives borrowed 65 men from the police department and kept a close watch over an area of 40 blocks. But before they recognized their man came a ransom bill gold certificate from a filling station on which the attendant had scribbled the registration number, 4-U-13-41, of the car from which it was handed to him.

The Bureau of Motor Vehicle Licenses supplied the description on Hauptmann's application and Hauptmann was arrested.

At Ellis Island the records of Hauptmann's first entrance and deportation 11 years ago were found. This led to discovery of his record in Germany.

But the work of the police department's laboratory experts was not finished yet. With the help of Government foresters and others they went on to study the wood in the kidnap ladder, to make comparisons of finger prints restored chemically upon it and other objects, and to compare the writing, spelling and phraseology in Hauptmann's notebooks with those of the ransom notes.

Meanwhile, since May, 1932, another trail had been followed by Arthur Koehler, wood technologist of the United States Forestry Service. He studied the ladder with a microscope and measuring instruments, and set out to find which of the 40,000 mills and yards in the country had supplied the wood used.

Seeing at once that the lumber was finished by a planing machine, he learned by certain markings left by the blades that a circular cutter head with eight blades, one of them slightly out of line, had been used. Measurements between marks on the sides of the wood proved to him that one blade of a six bladed side cutter was also defective.

The lumber was grown in North Carolina. The mill used planing machines. The type of machines was known. A visit to machine builders narrowed down the search to a very few mills. The search ended in McCormick, South Carolina.

Lumber of this size had been shipped to 25 different yards. Since cutter blades are often sharpened, the defects found on the ladder would only be recognized on wood planed in the same batch. Lumber bearing these marks was found in a Bronx lumber yard from which Hauptmann bought supplies.

After Hauptmann's arrest the wood in one upright of the ladder was connected by markings and grain with the floor boards of his attic—one of which was missing.

Without the evidence supplied by all these modern laboratory methods, and the supporting deductions of the psychologists and psychiatrists, the state could hardly have built up its case so fully.

### 'Limit Even in America,' British Newspapers Say

LONDON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Streamer headlines "electric chair for Hauptmann," greeted British newspaper readers today.

The proceedings at Flemington, ending last night in Bruno Richard Hauptmann's death sentence, have been followed avidly by the British public. They have prompted considerable tongue-clucking over what has been regarded here as "theatricals" of the trial.

Scarcely a day has passed during the month on which some commentator has not contrasted the spectacular scenes at Flemington with the staid conduct of British courts.

Newspaper readers in general were amazed to learn that those awaiting the verdict were allowed to "strew the courtroom with newspapers, cable forms and cigarette ends."

One London correspondent, describing the scene during Justice Trenchard's charge to the jury, told how "counsel wore lounge suits instead of robes and wigs," the unalterable custom in British courts.

The London Star editorially paid tribute to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh for pursuing the kidnaping until its perpetrator had been brought to justice, "even through the long hours of agony it cost him."

"The result is," the Star added, "an announcement to all whom it may concern that even in America there is a limit."

"We may not feel able to congratulate our American cousins on the manner of the trial," the Star continued, because of its "vulgarity, publicity, insult and irrelevance."

"But the judge's summing up and the final decision brings us back to reality," the editorial concluded.

# Hauptmann Is Found Guilty And Sentenced to the Chair

(Continued from Page 1)

their first ballot for conviction, it was learned authoritatively today, but five, two women and three men, were opposed to the death penalty. In the five ballots taken, it was learned, the two women were the first to switch to the death penalty. The three men followed later.

There was no mention of mercy when the jury was polled.

With stuttering words Foreman Charles Walton announced the verdict. He who had listened to the evidence for more than six weeks even twisted the defendant's name in his fight to remain calm.

"Guilty," he announced. "We find the defendant, Richard Bruno Hauptmann, guilty of murder in the first degree."

Hauptmann tottered slightly as he heard the foreman's words.

**Jury Is Polled**

After Mr. Walton had made known the decision, the court clerk asked: "Members of the jury, you have heard the verdict, that you find the defendant, Bruno Richard Hauptmann, guilty of murder in the first degree, and so say you all?"

"We do."

The clerk polled the jurors, asked each by name:

"What is your verdict?"

One after the other fell the answers.

"I find him guilty of murder in the first degree." "I find him guilty of murder in the first degree." "I find him guilty—"

Hauptmann seemed not to hear it once.

Justice Trenchard was the personification of judicial decorum. He bent a look on Hauptmann and directed:

"The defendant may be seated."

**Sentence Imposed**

Turning to Attorney General David T. Wilentz, he continued:

"It seems to the court that there is nothing remaining except to impose the sentence provided by the statute, and I am now asking the Attorney General if he moves the sentence."

"If your honor please," Mr. Wilentz said, "the State moves for the sentence of the defendant at this time."

Justice Trenchard asked for the indictment and it was handed to him.

"The statute requires apparently that the court shall fix a time within which the sentence is to be executed and within a certain week, which must begin not less than four weeks and not more than eight weeks after the issue of the warrant," he observed.

"The court will therefore now proceed to impose the sentence.

"The defendant may stand."

**Faced the Bench**

Again Hauptmann got to his feet and faced the bench. The handcuffs on his wrists—first time since the trial started Jan. 2—glinted in the artificial light.

"Bruno Richard Hauptmann: You have been convicted of murder in the first degree."

His voice was kindly, fatherly.

"The sentence of the court is that you, the said Bruno Richard Hauptmann, suffer death at the time and place and in the manner provided by law. And the court will hand to the sheriff a warrant appointing the week beginning Monday, the 18th day of March, 1935, as the week within which such sentence must be executed in the manner provided by law.

"You are now remanded to the custody of the sheriff."

It was a shaken, restless Hauptmann who nervously paced his cell in the Hunterdon County Jail today. At the state prison in Trenton a cell was ready for him. He will be kept here until Saturday and then be whisked quietly to the state capital.

Mrs. Hauptmann's last words as she left the courthouse through a rear door last night were:

"I am not afraid. I still hope."

### Patriotism Contrasted With Nationalism In Report of Missions

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14—True patriotism has always been an objective of home missions, and nationalism has always been their enemy, declared Dr. Charles E. Schaeffer of Philadelphia yesterday in presenting the report of the Board of Home Missions at the congress of American representatives of the World Alliance of Reformed and Presbyterian Churches.

"Nationalism," he said, "makes the nation an end in itself, and makes its citizens subservient to its mandates, whether right or wrong. It has no regard for conscience, and none for the rights and prerogatives of other nations. Patriotism, on the other hand, has no selfish motives or purposes. It yields to nothing in its love for and devotion to the country it fondly calls its own, but it seeks to lift that country to those social, political and ethical levels where it may be worthy of the patriot's honor and homage."

"One of the conditions of collective living in a democracy," Dr. Schaeffer continued, "is mutual sharing. This is the heart of the missionary enterprise. Through its home mission agencies the church has sought to interpret to society the implications of justice, of righteousness, of peace and good will."

### 33 Pilots in South Carolina

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C. — Forty-two airplanes, 16 licensed and 26 unlicensed, are owned or based in South Carolina, according to information released by the Department of Commerce. The State has 33 pilots.

# Around the Corner

*During the next few weeks*

## The Christian Science Monitor

*will carry some outstanding articles.*

*Let's look around the corner and see what lies ahead.*

### Hiking Without a Hitch

"SURE, AND IT'S fun to go hiking in the Canadian Rockies," says Bridget Rosedale—but it would have been much more fun if she had had the right boots! How often has a lovely scene been marred for us because the boots pinched or the overcoat was too heavy! From this story of "Lord Rosedale" and his bride on their Sky Line Trail hike, ladies and gentlemen who "fain would travel" will find exact directions on what the well-dressed hiker should wear for beauty, comfort and convenience. Vacationists, take notice of this story to appear on the Woman's Page late in March.

### The Tale of Sapphire

THIS IS A delightful tale to read to children or for young folks to read themselves. It is an absorbing story of a young boy named Jack and a family of nine bluebirds for whom he built a bird house, modeled after the log cabin which was Abraham Lincoln's early home. In Jack's rose garden in the mountains of Colorado there is unfolded the story of the loves, fears and joys of this bluebird family. To appear sometime in March on the Children's Page.

### Gardens in Persia

AT THE VERY sound of this title we smell the sweet perfume of jasmine, roses, and orange blossoms and hear in the moonlight the song of a nightingale. During March there will appear on the Garden Page a description of Persian gardens, explaining how and why they are different from those in the western world yet showing the European influence on these gardens in a dry land. Learn how to make your garden as famed in song and story as those of Persia.

### Geographical Fair

AN INGENIOUS way of teaching geography will be described in an article on the Educational Page sometime in March. How a "tie-up" between things known, such as sardines, Brussel carpet and lima beans, helps to fix geography indelibly in the minds of certain young students is amusingly related in the "Geographical Fair." It contains a good tip for teachers.

### Wide Horizon Column

DO YOU WATCH this daily column on the Editorial Page for its first-hand interpretation of what is going on in all parts of the world? In the realm of politics, economics, and human relationships, trends and developments are considered in an informal yet authoritative manner by carefully chosen correspondents the world over, many of whom are regular Monitor staff writers. Every Monday the column carries "An Intimate Message From Washington," usually written by the chief of the Washington Bureau and giving an "inside view" of what is happening in the capital. Sisley Huddleston contributes his "Diary of an Onlooker in France," and Wickham Steed the "Diary of an Onlooker in London." Writers from other great capitals also have a place in this column as well as writers from more remote areas where events are making history.

## Weekly Magazine Section

### The Seven Sleepers

*Samuel Scoville Jr.*
*Illustration by Jacob Bates Abbott*

There are seven animals in the United States that spend the winter asleep. Do you know what they are? Mr. Scoville, author of numerous books and articles on nature subjects, pushes away barriers of snow and earth and makes us better acquainted with these creatures whom we have not seen for several months and who will soon be making a reappearance. This article will appear sometime in March.

### Assessing the New Deal

*H. B. Elliston*

The Monitor's Financial Editor analyzes the background of the New Deal and comments on the soundness or unsoundness of each of its aspects as revealed by the test of experience. There will be three articles successively in the Weekly Magazine Section for February 27, March 6 and 13. The first deals with the economic situation and the philosophy behind the New Deal; the second is about the numerous alphabetical contractions in the field of industry and agriculture (NRA, AAA, etc.); and the third deals with the financial development of the New Deal including gold, silver and banking legislation.

### What About Minorities?

*Viscount Cecil*

One of Britain's elder statesmen, an outstanding figure in the world of diplomacy and statecraft, attacks the problem of how best to protect racial, religious, and other minorities living under the control of alien governments. He recommends the establishment of a Permanent Minorities Commission modeled after the Permanent Mandates Commission of the League of Nations to watch over the interests of these small groups of oppressed peoples, and guarantee them a greater measure of equity and justice.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JC-11

# Business and Revenues on Rise

# Delay Refused Utility Hearing

# Cutten Barred in Grain Trade

*The Washington Day*
*with*
*The Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—President Roosevelt's new emphasis on "recovery first" appeared to be bearing fruit today with both the A. F. of L. and the United States Treasury reporting evidences of better business. Back of this was a continued coldness to labor or liberal proposals which would interfere seriously with industrial activity.

But the appearance of a rightward tendency in business and industrial fields was counterbalanced, as usual, by a two-year trading ban on Chicago's most noted grain speculator and a sharp indication from Congressional Hill that the drive against the existence of power holding companies will not be delayed.

* * *

**Business Rise:** Business activity is at 80 per cent of "normal" and the Government less "in the red" than it was a year ago because of steadily rising income. These were today's encouraging statistics.

Industry is in another up-grade, its fourth since the depth of the depression in the summer of 1932. The others were in late '32 and early '33, the pre-code boom of mid-summer '33, and the spring rise in '34. In the pre-code boom, activity went to 89 per cent of normal, under speculative influences which were subsequently recognized as unhealthy.

The present level has been reached after a relatively slow climb, which began in the autumn under the influence of the Administration's first heralded "swings to the right," which seemed to some extent to reassure business. The full effects of the government spending were then being felt, relief money and benefit payments were at a high level and retail selling had depleted stocks to make new wholesale ordering from factories necessary.

The A. F. of L., which makes public the current survey, declares: "Prospects for the next few months are not yet clear. Business observers expect industry will at least hold its present level through the spring season; whether it will rise above this level depends on factors still in the making. Standard Statistics points out that none of the previous rises since July 1932 has lasted more than four months and the present rise is already four months old."

The federation went on to declare that wages must be raised first, and that profits will follow after.

* * *

**And the Government:** Improving business conditions have slightly reduced the towering Treasury deficits over last year. In the period from July 1, 1934, to Feb. 12, 1935, expenditures were greater than income by $2,082,967,393. The year before it was $2,098,034,559. This was possible, despite the fact that expenditures during the current fiscal year to Feb. 12 have risen by 9 per cent. For income during the same period rose by 20 per cent.

* * *

**Holding Company Bill:** Efforts of the opposition to delay hearings on the newly drafted bill to abolish all holding companies in the electric power field as of Jan. 1, 1940, met with blunt failure today. Their petition evoked the following from Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, chairman of the House Interstate Commerce Committee:

"Hearings on this bill will start next Tuesday and that is final. We are going to hear the proponents of the bill first. If the opposition cannot learn the contents of the proposals during all the time that we are taking favorable testimony, then they will never know anything about it. The interests opposed to this legislation are raising the old cry of protect the widows and orphans. The same cry was raised last year when we began consideration of the stock market control bill."

Mr. Rayburn was the hope of the American Federation of Utility Investors, who had been told that he would be more favorably inclined to their requests for delay than anyone else connected with the measure. The reply they got was considered conclusive evidence that neither the Administration nor Congress is disposed to linger long over legislation on which Mr. Roosevelt is more insistent than almost anything else.

* * *

**Hobbling Speculators:** The spectacular career of Arthur W. Cutten on the Chicago Grain Exchange was brought to a halt as the Grain Futures Commission pressed steadily ahead with its campaign to shackle the plungers of another and different day when there was no limitation on individual action in the markets.

Mr. Cutten was barred for two years by an order to all grain contract makers to deny trading privileges to Cutten for that length of time. Previously Ewing W. Brand and Adrian Ettinger were similarly suspended, but only for a period of six months. The case of another member of the Chicago Board of Trade, Thomas M. Howell, is still pending.

Mr. Cutten was charged with conspiracy to manipulate the market by failing to make reports and by making false reports. He fought the charge for months on the ground that the Grain Futures Act does not cover past violations and that in some respects the act is illegal. The commission, however, upheld the Government's contention that the trader could not escape prosecution merely because he was not discovered while allegedly violating the act.

The alleged violations took place in 1930 and '31 during which time, according to the Government's contention, he and his associates sold 115,000,000 bushels, most of which was never reported. During a third of the time he was short, sometimes as much as 7,500,000 bushels. Since it was a period of declining prices the Government interpreted this action as a deliberate effort to further depress the market and profit from the effect.

The trader has been one of the most prominent figures on the Chicago Grain Exchange for approximately 15 years, gaining a reputation as a shrewd and successful speculator.

* * *

**Japan in Congress:** Congress remains Japan-conscious, not particularly to the improvement of international relations. Yesterday Representative John F. Dockweiler (D) of California declared to the Military Affairs Committee that Japan had 25,000 reservists in California, capable of military action, and 150 fishing boats in Los Angeles harbor, some of which had been fitted with air tubes capable of launching torpedoes, and framework braced to permit cannon mounting.

The last charges were choked off by the committee chairman, John J. McSwain (D) of South Carolina, who declared they should be given only in secret, but Representative Dockweiler freely told them to the press afterward. In addition, he said the fishing vessels were commanded by reserve officers of the Japanese navy, who put out into the Pacific ostensibly to fish, but actually to meet Japanese war vessels on the high seas.

These melodramatic declarations caused no great sensation in the committee, which is inured to sensational charges about Japan, and they found few sponsors apart from the California Representative. Naval experts expressed a desire to see these remarkable fishing boats, possessing cruising radius of 4000 miles, launching torpedoes, mounting cannon.

But at the White House today Japan was still the topic, when Senators Robert J. Bulkley of Ohio and Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia sought increased protection for the glassware and match industries against Japanese imports. They asked for embargoes or higher tariffs, though both are Democrats. "I don't want to see the glassware industry of West Virginia ruined by other countries that pay their labor 25 cents a day," said Senator Neely. Japanese wages, as quoted in Washington, have gone up. The scale used to be four cents a day.

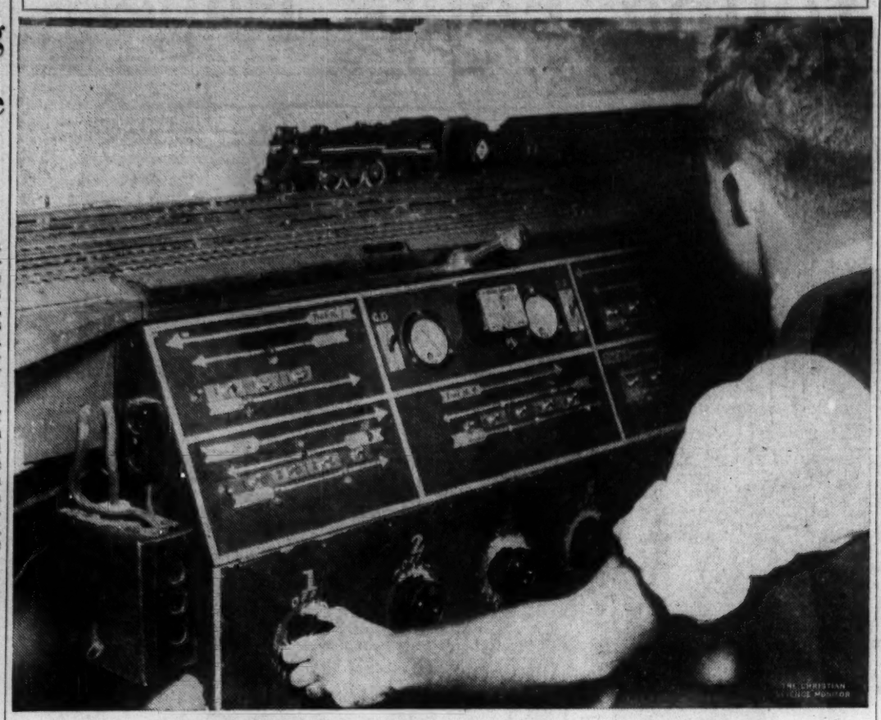
* * *

**Anti Lynching:** Lynching was denounced as "open anarchy" by Senator Edward P. Costigan, as a Senate sub-committee began hearings on antilynching bill.

Senator Costigan, who is a co-author of the bill with Senator Robert F. Wagner, was the first of a long list of witnesses to be called to give their views on the proposed legislation. The bill, similar to one considered at the last session of Congress, provides among other things, that any county in which a person is lynched shall be subject to claims for damages from $2000 to $10,000 to be paid to the relatives of the victim.

Lynching is one of those words which originated from the name of the man who used such methods and has come to be part of the nation's language. Presumably it goes back to a Judge Lynch of Virginia who took the law into his own hands. The object of the bill is to keep the law out of the mob's hands and put it safely into the custody of less impassioned enforcement officers.

## Turn of a Hand Controls Entire Railroad System



**Miniature Railroad Is Built to Exact Quarter Inch Scale**

## Boys From 8 to 80 Exhibit Hobbies At New York Show

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Featured by the "Union Connecting Railway," believed to be the most complete quarter-inch scale railroad in the United States, the seventh annual exhibition of the New York Society of Model Engineers, Inc., opened Feb. 11 at the Knickerbocker Building here, where it will continue until Feb. 23.

The model includes 2000 feet of track crossing seven types of bridges, including an eight-foot trestle, steel girder, concrete and two Schirzer rolling lift bridges. The tracks pass through mountains, skirt lakes and connect several small towns.

Scale copies of equipment illustrating a generation of railroad history glide over the line, which includes such equipment as operation under a chief dispatcher, with telephonic inter-tower communication, automatic interlocking machine and running on time-table schedule.

Offering "hobbies for boys from 8 to 80," the exhibit comprises about 1500 models, in which even the humble street trolley car has a place, reproduced in every detail from an original. In contrast to this is a model of a gas engine operating at better than 10,000 revolutions a minute.

## State Prison Declared Crowded

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Despite over 1000 executive clemencies during the past four years, nearly 400 of them in recent months, the population at the state penitentiary is only 15 less than it was a year ago, Col. Malcolm Scarborough, superintendent of the institution, announced. He asserted that an overcrowded condition prevails.

# *Processing Tax on Peanuts Expected to Yield $6,000,000*

### *This Should Prove That Growing the Circus and Ball Game Stand-By Is No Peanut Industry—Farmers Must Grow Shorter Crop*

*Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO—Peanuts, although they may not have the dignity and importance of corn or wheat in the nation's produce, nevertheless bulk large in the problems of the peanut farmers, it is learned here.

The pebbly shelled nuts which have accompanied many a boy to the circus or base ball game are now brought under a government plan with an effort to bring better prices to the 30,000 peanut farmers who, it is claimed, earned a mere pittance in the last few years for their labors.

Whether the price per bag to the circus goers will vary as a result of the processed tax involved in the Government's program to help the peanut growers, is not yet learned, but the farmers hope that at least their returns will be greater in the year 1935.

Peanuts, it seems, have expanded far beyond the use made of them by circus fans. Besides being a delicacy for the elephants they are to become more and more a food for farm animals, according to the present plan. The Agricultural Adjustment Act did not at first count the peanut as a basic commodity like wheat and cotton. Now, however, the AAA has established a production control program for peanut farmers, which, it is expected, will smooth out some of the difficulties for the coming crops.

Peanut farmers have two main objects before them for 1935, according to the consumers' guide issued by the consumers' council of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in co-operation with the bureau of agricultural economics, bureau of home economics, and bureau of labor statistics.

They must get rid of the surplus from the 1934 crops and they must curtail the number of acres put into production. To dispose of the excess amount on hand the farmers are encouraged to divert some of their supply of peanuts away from the candy, peanut butter, or shelled nut trades and turn it to the making of oil or the feeding of their farms animals.

Under the new plan offered by the Government, peanut farmers can get the usual price from the oil millers plus a "diversion payment" from the Government, according to the consumers' guide, or they can get a higher price, including the "diversion payment" from the oil millers.

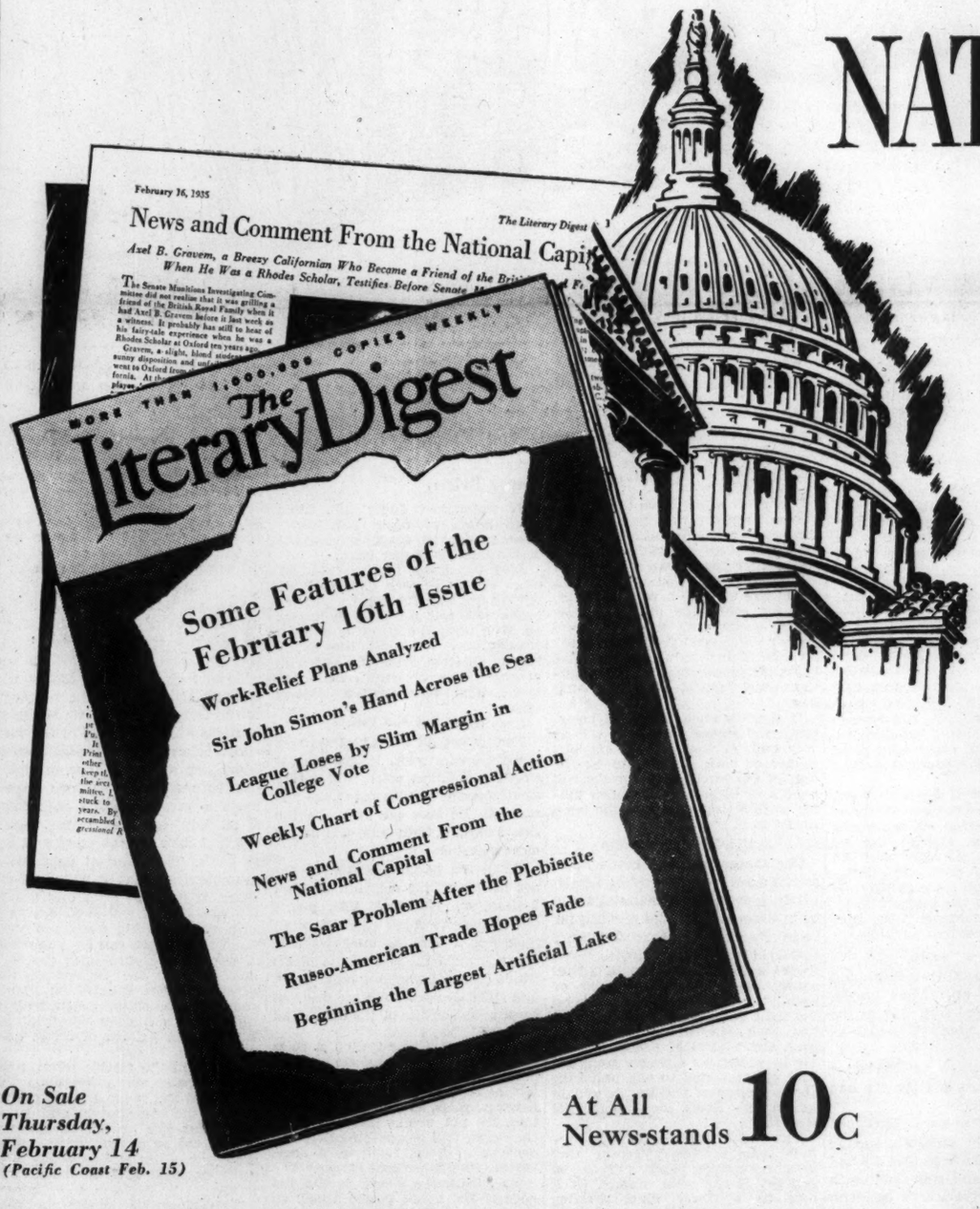
Processing taxes are imposed to finance the plan. The tax is expected to yield $6,000,000, assuming that 600,000,000 pounds of peanuts are processed, by Oct. 1935. Benefit payments are expected to come to about $5,000,000, leaving $1,000,000 to cover administrative expense and provide a reserve, it is stated in the Consumers' Guide.

About one-third of the peanuts raised in the United States goes into candy, less than one-third is used for peanut butter, one-tenth is held on the farm for seed, or seed or other farm purposes, and the rest is sold as salted nuts, it is reported.


A DIGEST OF THE DIGEST—NO. 1

NEWS AND COMMENT FROM THE

NATIONAL CAPITAL


February 16, 1935
The Literary Digest
News and Comment From the National Capital
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MORE THAN 1,000,000 COPIES WEEKLY
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Russo-American Trade Hopes Fade
Beginning the Largest Artificial Lake

Anything new in Washington is news to the rest of the nation—vital news. The average citizen is eager to know about all important developments. He wants the inside story told in crisp, interesting style. If he be of better than average taste and intelligence he wants news that is dependable as well as fresh, impersonal as well as important, that leaves him free to draw his own conclusions. To over a million such readers, the weekly page in THE LITERARY DIGEST—News and Comment from the National Capital—is one of the popular features of this long established news-weekly.

Written especially for THE DIGEST, this department gives life and animation to the people who guide the destinies of the nation—men and women who are often little more than names to the rank and file. The same non-partizan approach that has won such high repute for its polls on controversial issues, gives to THE DIGEST'S review of capital happenings the same authenticity and dependability.

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*On Sale Thursday, February 14*
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# The Young Folks' Page

*A Thursday Page*

## In Days of Storm

By May Wynne

*When we met Althea and Morice Churton, children of the Puritan family at Scrooby Grange, at the opening of our story, they were just becoming acquainted with Diccon Rowley, who had been living in London as a page to the Queen but was now staying with his uncle, Sir Hugh Rowley, at the Hall. Diccon, in the spirit of adventure, followed his young friends one night to a meeting of the Puritans where a Dutchman, Jan Van Eyns, invited them all to flee from persecution in England and to make their homes in Leyden. Colonel Rowley secretly followed his nephew to the meeting and at its close arrested Van Eyns. When Diccon discovers that through his rashness the Churtons and their friends have been betrayed, he hastens to the Grange to warn them of their peril. Leading Morice through a secret underground passage to the room in which Van Eyns was imprisoned, Diccon released the prisoner and sent him back to his friends. Meanwhile ,the little band of Puritans prepared to flee to Holland. Leaving Scrooby before dawn, they traveled to Boston, on the Lincolnshire coast, and went on board the vessel "Pride of Holland." The fugitives were hardly on board, however, when officers of the Crown, who had been concealed below, hurried on deck, arrested them and pushed them back into the boats to return to shore. In the confusion on shore, Diccon helped Althea and Morice to escape but their father was thrown into prison.*

**Chapter Seven**

IT WAS the landlady of the inn at the head of Spain Lane who decided for Diccon what was best to do. The good woman was standing at the door of the Sign of the White Cock as the three children came in sight, and did not need Jeremy's exclamation to guess what it all meant.

"Come in! Come in!" she urged. "Food first, and then you shall tell me your story—at least such of it as that lad Jeremy has not already let fall."

She brought them into the deserted inn parlor, where a fire still burned, and set the three worn-out travelers on the settle near by.

"Now for a meal," said she, all of a bustle at once, and calling to a sleepy maid to lend a hand.

And, though Althea at first thought food would choke her, she soon found her mistake, and ate the savory stew with appetite.

Yet, how cruel it seemed to be sitting so cozily there while their father was being flung into some dark prison cell.

But the landlady saw the brimming tears, and once more used her authority.

"Off you come to bed, chick," said she, "for you're tired out. My lad here will see to the boys, who will not hurt to lie here by the fire with a rug over them. See to it, Tom, and after a sound sleep I warrant you'll all be ready to do whatever is needful."

"But I cannot sleep if my father is in prison," gasped Althea.

**Night at the Inn**

Morice stood up, cap in hand.

"I thank you right heartily, Madam," he said, in his most courteous tones, "but you must know we are Separatists from Scrooby who have been robbed. We cannot stay here since we have no money with which to pay for our lodging, and indeed, I do not know what to do."

"Then I will show you," smiled the kind woman. "Put your pride in your pocket for your young sister's sake. Remain here as my guests, and to-morrow we shall hear what has happened at the Guildhall. We, in Boston, are no lovers of the present English church, and cry shame on those who refuse liberty of conscience to others. Now, lie down, lads, and sleep well!"

With that, and not waiting for a reply, Dame Browning led Althea off, while Diccon, yawning mightily, pulled Morice down onto the settle beside him.

"This is better than the floor," said he, "and we will rest even while Jeremy's friend brings us covering."

And he was right, for, in spite of his grieving, Morice speedily fell into a sound sleep.

Althea was the last to waken next morning, and when she came down to the inn parlor, there were the two boys waiting for her. Diccon left Morice standing by the window, and came to greet the little girl.

"We have been to the Guildhall," he said with a brave smile. "The judges were waiting upstairs in the room where sentences are given, but from all we hear they themselves were grieved to see our dear friends taken to the cells below.

"Master Brewster and our pastor pleaded bravely, but 'twas the King's pleasure to have the Separatists prisoned, and prisoned they were, they tell me it would have been otherwise, in spite of the King's wishes, had it not been for that uncle of mine, Colonel Rowley, who spoke so loudly against our friends that the judges had no choice."

Althea wrung her hands.

**The Journey Home**

"Then our father IS in prison!" she said, "but for how long?"

"Till it is known what the King's Council in London decides to do with him," Diccon replied.

"What shall we do?" asked Morice. "I think I shall go to the Guildhall and ask to see the Chief Magistrate. How dare they lock up a man who has done no harm to anyone!"

"It is no use talking of what they dare do," retorted Diccon briskly, "but of what we dare do. If we stay in Boston for a year we shall never beat down those strong walls. I am sure it is best for us to go home, and I will talk to my Uncle Hugh, who is going to London town to see the King and amuse himself at Court for a time.

"If Althea coaxes very prettily he might let us go to London with him, and if we all three tell him how good and noble the Puritans are, we may get a free pardon for them. How exciting that would be! We would ride to Boston in a coach and everyone would cry 'Huzza!' "

He spoke so comically that Althea and Morice had to smile, though Morice shook his head, and said he did not care two pins about the crowd cheering him so long as he could stand on the threshold of his father's prison and say, "You are free!"

As for Althea, she cried that they must start at once in case Sir Hugh rode for London before they reached Scrooby. But Morice was glad that their good landlady refused to allow this.

"'Tis a chilly morning," said she, "and the plum porridge is steaming hot. So wait and eat you your breakfast like wise children. There are eggs and broiled fish awaiting you too, and some cups of steaming chocolate to sustain you on your way."

"We ought to start"—began Althea, but it was no use, for the woman declared that Jeremy was already riding home on the gray horse, and that her brother would be taking them in his farm cart, since he had to go on to Austerfield.

Diccon had a fine appetite and praised the food so eloquently that the landlady invited him to return another time and taste her venison pasty.

The three travelers looked very different from the poor bedraggled little miseries of yesternight as they climbed into the sweet hay nest at the bottom of the cart.

**Dame Hesketh's Welcome**

You can guess what a loving welcome Althea and Morice received from Dame Hesketh who, as a relief to her feelings, had been scolding poor Jeremy soundly for coming back alone.

But Diccon made haste to slip off, promising to return directly he had spoken to Sir Hugh. The boy fully expected a rating, if not a worse punishment, for his daring escapade, but to his amazement he found that other family matters of grave anxiety had turned the hall into such a state of chaos that he had not even been missed!

"Her ladyship is closeted with Colonel Rowley," said Elspeth, the kitchen wench. "He is only new come from Boston, to which place they say all the good folk of Scrooby ran away, and were shot down by the King's soldiers as they tried to leave England in boats. They say the King means to shoot all Puritans and Presbyterians unless they go to church.

"Lack a me! what be the world coming to? And Sir Hugh not returned yet from York! As soon as he is back he is going to London to enjoy himself at Court, and 'deed I don't blame him, for that Colonel Rowley—"

The voice of the cook sent Elspeth flying, and Diccon strolled away, rarely puzzled as to what he had best do.

"I think I will go to the Grange," he said to himself. "But first I will have a meal to strengthen me for adventure! We must all three greet Sir Hugh together, and beg him to take us with him to London to plead with the King."

And away ran Diccon to the buttery where he ate a hearty meal, gossiped with the servants, and finally, having learned all he wanted to know, slipped off to the Grange again.

As he crossed the lawn he heard an ominous roll of thunder, and heavy drops of rain began to fall. It seemed as if he had to forestall a thunderstorm as well as his Uncle Rowley!

(To be concluded next Thursday.)

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**They Climbed Into the Sweet Hay Nest at the Bottom of the Cart.**

## Try Playing Baseball With Words

WHEN the gong rang for recess the rain was still pouring down. No baseball game *today* between fifth and sixth grades, and the score had tied yesterday. Miss White smiled at the disappointed faces, for she had a plan.

"Suppose we play baseball right in this room instead?" she said with a little chuckle, for the disappointed faces all changed instantly to varying expressions of amazement.

"Oh yes, we can. Right in this room. You will see," and she began to explain.

"I'll be the pitcher," said Miss White, "until you have the idea of the game. And I'll pitch SPELLING WORDS to you, after you have chosen sides, and if you spell the word correctly, you go to first base."

Interested, the children forgot the rain. Sides were chosen. Ernest was first at bat. "Growth" hurled the pitcher, "G-R-O-W-T-H, growth," batted Ernest, and went to first base, which was the corner by the back door.

Now came Jack, second at bat for the A side. He gulped a little as the pitcher sent him "Education," but he made a hit, and Ernest moved around to second base, which was by the bookshelves.

Now Edith had a turn at bat. The third pitch was "Business," but the batter never flicked an eyelash. To first base she went, while Jack and Ernest moved on the other bases.

"Now the bases are loaded," exclaimed the A side excitedly, and fairly held their breath while Shirley waited for the pitch.

**First Run**

"Stirring" came the pitch. "S-T-I-R-" said Shirley and hesitated a second. Imagine the excitement on both sides while she considered how many R's to put in. But she finished triumphantly, "R-I-N-G." And in came Ernest for the first RUN.

The game went merrily on in the endeavor to get "three out." Two runs were in, and the bases loaded, when Betty Jo started to spell "A-T-T-E-N-D-" and she hesitated, stumblingly, became a little fussed, and began to spell the word "attendance" over again. "OUT," shouted everybody on the B side in unison. "Can't begin over." The A side sat down, merrily, assuring the B's that they would beat them yet.

Howard led off for the B's, and struck out on the first word pitched. Cheers from the A's and groans from the B's greeted him. He had been in too much of a hurry; hadn't taken time to think; for every word given out was a word in a previous spelling lesson.

Barbara received the same word, "Received" and became confused over the tricky -ei or -ie and struck out. "Two down, and no one on bases," groaned the B's; and A's felt sure now of themselves. But—

Jimmie took his place at bat, and kept his eyes on the pitcher. "R-E-C-E-I-V-E-D, received," he said firmly, and to first base he went.

**A Tied Score**

Mary was up next, then Keith and Fern was next with bases loaded. Fern's cheeks were very pink as she listened for the word, "V-O-L-C-A-N-O."

Hurrah! Jimmie was at the home base by the piano and the B's had their first run in.

Neil hit on the word "Gondola" and that brought in Keith, leaving Fern now on third base. The B's had tied the score and were wild with joy. Betty Lee hurried to bat—and the GONG RANG.

"Sorry, children," said Miss White, smilingly but firmly, "the game ends with the score tied. We shall have to finish some other rainy day."

## Sleeping Beauty

I think the princess
In the sleep-charmed castle
Was Summer,
Put to slumber by the fairy, Northwind,
Who came in shoes of frost
Because
She was not bidden to the christening.

The prince who woke Beauty with a kiss
Must have been Southwind,
Of flower-fragrant breath,
Whose coming brought happy days once more
To the sleep-enchanted castle.

RACHEL DAY

## Home Is What You Make It

### 4—Attractive Lamps for Your Room

By Dorothy Strauss Prien

Lamps are often called the eyes of a room, because they bring cheer and character to dark corners. They make your room cozy and much more pleasant for you to read and work in.

Now, do I hear you say that you would like to have a pair of lamps, one for each side of the mirror which hangs over the dressed-up dresser which you have just finished? As a beginning, let us see if Mother has some interesting, tall glass bottles which might serve as lamp bases.

If she has none, a pair of green, pint-sized ginger ale bottles will do very well. At the store we can buy rubber or cork stoppers to fit the tops of the bottles. These corks will have a small piece of threaded tubing so that you can fasten the lamp socket to it.

**Scotch Plaid for Shades**

The shades for these bottle bases can be made from interesting Scotch plaids, provided such material would be in harmony with the rest of your room. To make the shades, procure some old wire frames five to seven inches high and six to eight inches across. These may be angular or round. Now place the wire frame on the light bulb, the socket of which has been screwed into the lamp base. Cut a strip of paper measuring in width the distance from the base of the socket to one half inch above the top of the frame, and in length two times the diameter of the frame.

The paper you use for this purpose may be heavy cream (not brown) wrapping paper, such as you can get at the meat market. Or it may be a heavy white drawing paper, charcoal paper, or a plain, small figured wall paper.

If you wish to have the gay, Scotch plaid shades for your room, rule lines on one of these plain papers with waterproof India ink. Then paint bands of color with water colors or use your crayons. Leave the background the paper color.

After the design has been colored, place the paper face downward on newspapers and rub the back of the paper with cotton dipped in linseed oil. Rub until the paper is entirely transparent. Wipe off the excess linseed oil from the shade, and with another piece of cotton daub the shade with water, for a mottled effect.

**Now Set the Pleats**

The linseed oil will give the paper a slight cream color. If you want it tinted a different color, mix a very small amount of oil paint in the linseed oil. Be sure not to make the shade dark. A light tone will be far more pleasing.

When the parchment-treated paper has dried, lay out both top and bottom, on the back side, points one quarter to three quarters of an inch apart. The distance between depends upon the size of the pleats which you will want on your shade, and this decision will depend, in turn, upon the size of the shade and its base.

Next place the edge of a ruler connecting each parallel pair of dots, top and bottom, and make a fold at the edge of the ruler. Alternate the folds, as shown in illustration. Do not crease the folds with the finger nail or anything that will produce a sharp, easily torn edge. Instead, make the fold lightly.

To attach the shade to the top edge of the frame punch a hole on the inside of the folds of the shade one-half inch down from the top edge of the shade. If you have no punch, cut a 1-16-inch square or triangle. A hole at each fold will serve as a notch in which the shade will rest on the top wire of the frame.

One-third of the distance down from the top edge of the shade punch a hole through the center of each pleat, or with a crochet hook or heavy needle run a cord, ribbon, or braid of several colors of embroidery silk or wool through the pleats. Start this cord in the center of the shade, so that when a bow is tied on the outside later, it will not come at a joint in the shade.

**Marbleized Effects**

Now you are ready to glue the two ends of the parchment together. Be sure that the pleats match where they join, and that the glue you use will hold firmly. After fitting the top row of holes into the top edge of the frame, glue and tie the ends of the cord. To the ends of the cord attach colored glass or wooden beads.

Another attractive type of shade can be made from marble paper. Place in separate dishes each color of oil paint you wish to use. Small tubes of color may be purchased for 10 cents. Thin the oil paint with turpentine so that it will float on water. If it is too thick and heavy, you find that it will sink. Fill your bath tub or a big wash tub with water so that you can lay your strip of paper full length upon the surface. Spatter the surface of the water with the thinned oil paints and swirl the water gently with a stick until you have obtained the mixture and pattern of colors that you wish.

To obtain the marble effect, next lay the paper down flat upon the surface of the water and oil paints. Pick it up immediately and let it dry, paint side up, on newspapers. Give it the parchment treatment as described earlier in this article, and pleat the paper to fit the lamp shade frame.

A blockprinted border on your shades will create an interesting effect, in harmony with the rest of your room. Appliqued paper designs of gold and silver stars in various sizes, can be applied for still another type of design.

For lamp bases you may use old vases, bean jars, pewter containers, kerosene lamps, tall or short candle holders, or tall cookie or tea cans. These can be painted in a simple manner. Design emphasis should be left for the shade.

For a standing lamp in your room, find an old broom handle which is three feet in length or a mop handle which is four feet. Place the pole in a round base which is mounted on wooden spools. The arm of the lamp which extends out eight inches from the pole may also be made from a broom handle. An old wooden candle stick would be ideal to hold the socket of the lamp, or one could be cut out of wood. This will make a useful lamp beside an easy chair.

Another floor lamp of modern design, (Illustration III), can be easily constructed from wood which you may have around home. It is of sturdy construction and has a wooden peg for raising or lowering the arm for greater eye comfort.

By carrying out these instructions you may create some attractive lamps to light up the dark corners of your room.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**Left to Right—Lamp Made With Old Vase as a Base; Directions for Making Shade; Floor Lamp Made of Materials Around the Home.**

## Correspond in Other Languages

### Our Mail Bag

**Des Moines, Iowa**

Dear Editor:

I would like very much to carry on a correspondence with a boy in any foreign country, preferably from somebody who can write in French or English.

I am 14 years of age. I am interested in various things. I play the piano and collect all kinds of bottles. I am also interested in writing and literature. Marvin B.

**Tulsa, Oklahoma**

Dear Editor:

I am 15 years old and in my sophomore year in high school.

I am interested in Spanish. I have had one semester of it and am planning on taking three years of it. My Spanish teacher is from Spain and so we are considered very lucky to get him as he knows just how it should be spoken.

I am also interested in stamp collecting and flowers of all kinds. I got a stamp album for Christmas and am just starting and would like to have some one write to me and trade stamps and advice. I have a fish pool with 14 goldfish in it, snails, and some little fish that I don't know the name of. The pool is three feet deep. I have many pretty flowers around it and expect to get many more. Many of these were given to me by friends.

I have many pretty rocks around this which I think are calley-honeycomb limestone. They have lots of holes in them for plants. I would like to hear from anyone in the world on any of my hobbies, stamp collecting, gardening or Spanish.

John C.

**Wallens Hill, Winsted, Connecticut**

Dear Editor:

I am a shut-in. I am 17 years old, and would like to hear from girls about my own age. I would especially like to receive English written letters from foreign lands.

Gladys S.

**St. Louis, Missouri**

Dear Editor:

I am an interested reader of the Mail Bag.

I live in St. Louis and am a Boy Scout. I am 12 years old and would like to correspond with some boy of my age who lives on a ranch in any state in the western part of the United States.

I love any form of outdoor life and would be pleased if some boy would write to me and describe ranch life. Thomas J.

**Wayne, Pennsylvania**

Dear Editor:

I am a member of a young people's Monitor club. We have many enthusiastic members who read the fine articles in the Monitor and make reports on them. Each person takes a different page or column at each meeting and we really hear some splendid reports and get a clearer conception of the news of the world.

At our last meeting, Mary Elizabeth, one of our more enthusiastic members, told us a most delightful story from The Children's Page and to make it even more fascinating she constructed some little animals, as described in the Monitor, in a most fantastic design out of toothpicks covered with little green peas.

We always have a delightful time socially besides increasing our knowledge of the activities of the world.

It would be splendid if some Monitor club member would write and tell us how they conduct their meetings. Robert J.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

**Boys**

Leon R. (13), Haddonfield, New Jersey. Interested in stamp collecting, coins, post cards and newspaper pictures.

Roland F. B. (13), San Marino, California. Interested in stamps outside of the United States.

David D. (14), Chicago, Illinois. Would like to exchange stamps with boys in foreign countries. Interested in astronomy and world affairs.

Wolfgang K. (16), Fena, Germany. Wishes to receive letters in English and French, from anywhere, especially from Asia, Australia and Alaska. Interested in history, mineralogy, literature, aviation and stamp collecting.

Arthur R. Jr. (16), Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, New York. Would like to hear from people in all parts of the world. Interested in the arts, photography, painting and stamp collecting.

**Girls**

Priscilla H. (15), Boston, Massachusetts. Interested in sports.

Diana M. B. (16), Minneapolis, Minnesota. From France. Interested in art, current events and reading.

Louise K. (15), Berwyn, Illinois. Interested in music, literature and sports.

Varnelle P. (15), Bay Shore, Long Island, New York. Wants to hear from England, Switzerland, Cuba, Hawaii, South America, Australia and France. Interested in sports, literature and dramatics.

Eleanor T. D. (17), Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. From northern Europe and United States. Interested in dress designing and dramatics.

Lucille C. K. (18), Oakville, Ontario. Interested in playing the piano, and making scrapbooks of poetry and music.

Mary H. C. (19), Austin, Texas. Attends Texas University. Wants to hear from some foreign country, especially.

**Over Twenty**

M. V. K., Amsterdam, Holland. Would like to correspond in English with a girl interested in sports.

Julius A. A., Lagos, Southern Nigeria. Interested in stamps, newspapers, and photographs.

Norman H. T., Maplewood, New Jersey. Interested in stamps, sports and nature, especially birds.

Martha Louise B., Schulerburg, Texas. With some one in Texas. Interested in sports and music.

Margaret S., Merchantville, New Jersey. From the United States and abroad. Interested in history, literature and government.

Nathalie C., Holyoke, Massachusetts. Interested in literature and music.

Lois A. M., Brookline, Pennsylvania. Wishes to correspond in French with some one in France.

Dorothy C., Seattle, Washington. From anyone, anywhere.

Will the following please send in their complete addresses:

Karl-Otto Hahn, Germany.
Kenneth F., Centralia, Washington.
Jeanne McM., Los Angeles, California.


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**Finding the Right School in Europe**

If you are looking for a desirable school in Europe, you may find your problem simplified by consulting the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor. They put you in touch with a selected group of schools in the British Isles and on the Continent that are well equipped to serve you.

Approximately fifty European schools are represented in the Monitor during the year. They understand the special needs of children from the homes of our readers and they welcome investigation of their facilities.

Look for these advertisements on the Progress in Education Pages of the Tuesday and Saturday issues of the Monitor. You will find various types of schools advertised . . . those that appeal to students from the United States and other lands . . . and those of interest mainly to students in the school's native country.

*If recent issues of the Monitor do not carry advertisements for the type of school you seek, please get in touch with The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.*

## Under the Frost

THIS morning the countryside was wrapped in white fog and whiter frost. The sun strove valiantly, but for a long time could effect no more than a faint golden glow on the sea of white vapor. As the hours marched on toward noon, however, the thick curtain slowly lifted and then, one after another, the familiar trees and hedgerows appeared; though the intense frost still held and the sun revealed the air full of tiny, twinkling ice particles, like infinitesimal fragments of spun glass. For a whole week of days, morning has dawned thus.

On our way out to the Downs, we met old Hobday in the lane. "Aye, 'tis hard weather, surelye," he agreed in response to our somewhat shivery remarks. "I dunno as we've had such a frost since I wur a littl'un." He paused, and a reflective glimmer crept into his eye. "I mind when I wur a boy how the big brook, it freezed over in the night, and we went to Sunday service on our skates!" He nodded his head emphatically. "Ya-as, that wur a frost, that wur!" He went on his way, smiling at the memory of it; and we went ours.

* * *

AT THE GATE into the fields we found we could take again our usual path through the woods, for the track, last week impassable, was today hard as any high road. Along the way silver birches, with some of last year's foliage still hanging on their graceful boughs, drooped feathery, frosted silver plumes above their slender trunks; and here and there, where the sun caught the branches, a stray gleam of bronze shone through the silver. Against the clear cold blue of the January sky, they were exquisite.

Bracken and fern were heaped about the broad glades in the most lavish disarray, a treasure-trove of silver filigree; the edges of the dry leaves, blown underneath the brambles, were delicately swansdown-trimmed with frost, and even the toadstools were sprinkled with white, so that one might look for prints of little wild feet upon them. But, actually, there were no signs of activity. Only, down where the stream runs through the wood, a rabbit, slipping through the bracken with a brittle, crackling sound, leaped the deep channel at a bound and disappeared.

* * *

THE GATE AT the end of the woodland path was a silver buckle. Beyond it, out on the plowed fields, speedwells were in flower on the warm southern slope of the hill, their delicate frosted azure blossoms peeping shyly from the furrows. Bleakly, yet a fairyland of silver, the open meadows stretched away to the foot of the downs; and mysterious and awe-inspiring, frost-clad as they were, looked those steep northern escarpments as we approached them. Perhaps Gilbert White was thinking of them thus when he described them, incongruously, as "that chain of majestic mountains." Somehow the appellation did not seem so inappropriate this morning.

When we actually reached the hills, we found everything quiet under the frost. Along the deep-sunk track ancient thorns were hung with crystal pendants; here and there a holly towered, black against the white, the dark green enamel of its glossy leaves decorated along the edges with a tiny fringe of velvety, shredded white; higher up, gorse bushes presented masses of crystal facets, silver spines and coral-like tufts to the blue sky, while their few yellow blossoms were folded closely between layers of frost.

* * *

UP ON THE crest we met old Stenning, the shepherd. His blue eyes came back unwillingly from the far horizon on which they had been resting, as he turned to answer our question concerning the possibilities of a thaw. With him it was not a possibility, but a fact. Unsettled weather was coming. The wind had changed to the southeast. Rain was in the air.

Certainly the sun succeeded in making itself felt as the day wore on, especially at noon, in the sheltered coombes. A slight vapor drifted off hedges and grass as the frost melted, vanishing from the sky, and leaving it as clear as silk. Gnats rose from the grass as the afternoon shadows lengthened over the hills; and for half an hour or so, with no great stretch of the imagination, the month might have been April.

On one of the southward slopes, magpies were feeding on the short grass. Disturbed, they flew slowly across the hillside into the shelter of a secluded hanger. Farther along, too, in meadows adjoining a farm, rooks were playing or feeding—which, it was hard to tell; to all appearances they were enjoying a game of leap frog, each rook flying over the back of the one in front of it. Probably it was only the rooks' idea of thoroughness in clearing the ground.

Toward five o'clock, the sun went down in a haze of pale golden splendor. The gold changed to crimson, faded into rose, and mists assembled in the valleys. Lights began to gleam out from the village below and the moon was already high in the southeast. Unnoticed, it had sailed there during all the afternoon hours, passing slowly from east to south, a mere shadow wisp of cloud in the blue.

Stenning had been right. It was thawing. The sticky clay caked heavily on our shoes as we made our way homeward across the fields, and slowly but surely a "golden ring" was appearing about the moon. We, too, could smell rain in the air.

In the lane we met Hobday again on his way home from the farm. "There'll be no skating to church this Sunday!" he called out as he passed.

B. N.

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LIONESSES, *by Romano Dazzi*

ROMANO DAZZI began, as a tiny boy, to manifest an extraordinary gift for observing and delineating the forms and characteristics of animals. The son of an artist, he could hardly hold a pencil before he was drawing—drawing anything, but above all drawings of animals—with an amazingly sure, expressive and vigorous line. Already when he was a young boy of ten or twelve, articles about him, with reproductions of his work, were appearing in such well-known and serious journals as "The Studio" and the "Illustrazione Italiana," and he has continued to work and progress ever since. Now, still a young man, he is delineating animals, figures of the Italian North African colonies, and of many varied aspects of life, with the same keen observation and direct and forceful touch. His study of three lionesses is an interesting example of his work.

## 'Tot Ziens, Holland'

AS THE yellow dike road slid past beneath the flashing wheels, I counted, "Three kilometers, two kilometers, one—nearly home for the last time."

That was it. The last time. This was the last time I should ride along the jade-banked dike, above the clear water where white ducks swam in wedge-shaped squadrons; the last time I should look over the flat polder farms, with bleaching laundry laid under pear and quince and apple trees; the last time the front wheel would be facing the old castle tower that rose from the moat ahead; the last time I should see the wistaria blossoms drip from the balcony into the still water, or the giant pink-candled chestnut shower pinched blossoms on the grass; the last time—

I was aware of a small figure in red running before me, klip-klopping along the sunny road. I stopped, and asked quietly:

"You have come for the bike?"

"Ja, Juffrouw, but first finish your journey; I will follow to the house." But I held it toward her.

"No, Mintje, take it. It is yours now. I will walk the rest of the way."

I heard the click of pedals. My bicycle, that link with life in Holland, was mine no longer.

* * *

I TRUDGED SLOWLY, because I wanted to see everything thoroughly for the last time. I wanted to photograph it all in my memory. Vrouw de Witte, hurrying across the farmyard, saw and called to me, but by the time I had entered the gate she was not to be seen. This was the last farm on my list of "good-byes," but the fact that I had spent some hours bidding farewell did not make it any the easier. I made my way round to the pigsties, from whence issued certain businesslike sounds indicative of activity. The pigs were being changed from one sty to another and what a job it was. De Witte, vrouw de Witte, Leide, and Jan were all at it, so there was nothing for me to do but help. We stationed ourselves at intervals round the important beasts and, by means of quiet "ushings" and "shoings" and gentle flapping of the arms, persuaded them to enter their new abode. So occupied had I been with the work that I had completely forgotten the reason for my being there. I remembered with a stab. Well, that would be the last time I should help with the pigs!

.....

* * *

"WHY IS IT so quiet, vrouw de Witte?" I asked. "And where is Jaantje?" For I missed the little girl with rosy cheeks and bright blue eyes who was wont to run, klip-klopping, from the barn or slide down from a great hay mountain when I came.

"The little one has started school over yesterday," she replied; "it is very silent without her. She takes her lunch and stays all the day."

"You miss her?"

"Ah, the little voice—and sometimes she would come mornings to sit on my lap for a few minutes. Nay, but it seems so still and quiet. She is not my baby now."

"But you will have her on Saturday and Wednesday afternoons and the whole of every Sunday," I reminded her.

"Ja, that is so," agreed the mother, smiling. "And you are going away, Juffrouw?"

I nodded.

"You go a long way, right to India, I have heard."

"Yes, but I will come back again."

"I do not know where it is," admitted vrouw de Witte, "but I know it is a long way. Oay!" she sighed, "all is changing all the time; isn't it?" and she turned away to choose some pears from among those in a basket on the bench outside the stall door. "Here, Juffrouw, take these to eat on the way. You may be glad of them. How long does it take before you arrive?"

"Three weeks."

"Three weeks! Three weeks! Have you heard that well?" she inquired of her spouse.

I shook hands with them all, de Witte, vrouw de Witte, Leide and red-haired Jan, the farmer's boy. But we said "Tot Ziens," because it doesn't sound so final. And later, as the train carried me through the chess-board countryside to the docks, as the boat slowly drew out from the moonlit shores of Holland, I said, softly:

"This is not the last time. Tot Ziens, Holland."

A. P.

## Italy's Gift to England

TO THE originality of Shakespeare, an accession of wealth without weakness was brought by the perusal of Italian works, in which the spirit of the antique was seen as in a modern mirror. Then, in addition to this benefit of instruction, Italy gave to England a gift of pure beauty, the influence of which, in refining our national taste, harmonizing the roughness of our manners and our language, and stimulating our imagination, has been incalculable. It was a not unfrequent custom for young men of ability to study at the Italian universities, or at least to undertake a journey to the principal Italian cities. From their sojourn in that land of loveliness and intellectual life they returned with their northern brains most powerfully stimulated. To produce, by masterpieces of the imagination, some work of style that should remain as a memento of that glorious country, and should vie on English soil with the art of Italy, was their generous ambition. Consequently the substance of the stories versified by our poets, the forms of our metres, and the cadences of our prose periods reveal a close attention to Italian originals.

This debt of England to Italy in the matter of our literature began with Chaucer. Truly original and national as was the framework of the *Canterbury Tales*, we can hardly doubt but that Chaucer was determined in the form adopted for his poem by the example of Boccaccio. The subject-matter, also, of many of his tales was taken from Boccaccio's prose or verse. . . .

Between Chaucer and Surrey the Muse of England fell asleep; but when in the latter half of the reign of Henry VIII she awoke again, it was as a conscious pupil of the Italian that she attempted new strains and essayed fresh metres. "In the latter end of Henry VIII's reign," says Puttenham, "sprang up a new company of courtly makers, of whom Sir T. Wyatt the elder, and Henry, Earl of Surrey, were the two chieftains, who, having travelled into Italy, and there tasted the sweet and stately measures and style of the Italian poesy, as novices newly crept out of the schools of Dante, Ariosto, and Petrarch, they greatly polished our rude and homely manner of vulgar poesy, from that it had been before, and for that cause may justly be said the first reformers of our English metre and style." The chief point in which Surrey imitated his "master, Francis Petrarcha," was in the use of the sonnet. He introduced this elaborate form of poetry into our literature; and how it has thriven with us, the masterpieces of Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Keats, Rossetti, attest.—From "Sketches and Studies in Southern Europe," by JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

## *Two Artists*

ACROSS a beach of ermine
Icy-pearled,
The heavy lace of ocean had been hurled
Against sharp creviced rocks now prisoned under
A frozen glowing stream of silver wonder.

Winter had wrought a masterpiece on shore.
But oh the blue, the deep blue of that sea's still floor!

RUTH D. SMITH

## Notes on Chinese Porcelain

THE famous wares of the ancient dynasties, the T'ang and Sung, were made at a number of factories in various parts of China. These porcelains are exceedingly rare, and the Chinese, who are confirmed antiquaries, will pay fabulous prices for genuine specimens; so that they can scarcely be found out of China, and little need be said of them here. When the Sung emperors were driven south by the Mongols, and finally extirpated at the commencement of the Yuan dynasty in 1280 A. D., the northern potteries were gradually abandoned and the art was concentrated at Ching-tê-chên, in the province of Kiang-si, where the imperial factory was established. This famous factory was founded by the Emperor Chên Tsung in the period Ching-tê (1004-1007 A. D.), from which its name was taken. It has since then become the greatest ceramic centre in the world, and nearly all the fine Chinese porcelain known in Europe has come from its kilns. At the beginning of the eighteenth century it contained three thousand kilns and harboured a million souls. . . .

The only other porcelain factory that has retained its reputation is that of Tê-hua, in the province of Fuchien, which still supplies a beautiful ivory-white ware. . . . The potteries of Kuangtung (Canton) supply a kind of stoneware with brilliant mottled, splashed and speckled glazes of red, grey, green and purple tones, which are sometimes classed as porcelain, though strictly they are not of that nature. This ware is called *namako* by the Japanese (from its resemblance to the sea snail), and old specimens are much prized and were thought worthy of imitation by the Ching-tê-chên potters.—R. L. HOBSON, B. A., in "Porcelain, Oriental, Continental and British." (New York: Dutton.)

## Finding Oneself

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IF A man were to discover after many years of hardship and mistaken identity that he was in reality the child of wealthy parents, loving, kind, and wondrously good, he would rejoice at such good fortune, hasten to establish his identity and claim his rightful place in his home. He would learn that all the years of hardship were wholly unnecessary since they resulted from ignorance of his rightful individuality. All that he needed during this time was merely to know who he was, claim his heritage, and thus be free to do all that was incidental to his environment.

The Apostle John said (I John 3:2), "Now are we the sons of God." How many believe him? How many who pray to "our Father" believe that they are His children? Obviously, since God is the Father of man, man is the son of God. St. Paul wrote (Romans 8:16, 17), "The Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God: and if children, then heirs; heirs of God, and joint-heirs with Christ; if so be that we suffer with him, that we may be also glorified together." Humanity is slowly awakening to the fact that man is not a sinful mortal, but a blessed child of God. As one awakens he learns what this fact means, what it entails, what it permits, what it provides. It is not enough to know that one is a child of God; he must himself establish his identity, claim his blessings, and assume his responsibilities; he must live as the child of God. The real man reflects all of the divine characteristics. To learn what God is, is to learn what man is, as God's own likeness. God has been forever perfect, free from imperfections of any kind; therefore man, His image and likeness, is likewise perfect.

Would it not be absurd to think of God as being ill, impoverished, discouraged, unsuccessful, discordant, worried, fretful, or unhappy? Then is it not equally absurd to believe that man, His exact expression, image, likeness, could be so? Yet humanity does seem to have its diseases, accidents, infirmities, failures, discords. What, then, is the difficulty? It is ignorance of man's divine heritage of freedom that has caused humanity to believe in the possibility, the probability, of all the discords peculiar to the human race.

But believing something that is not true does not make it true, even though the belief may seem to be manifested. The sum of two and two is not five even though one may firmly believe it is, and see the mistake evidenced in print. Truth is always true, whether understood or not, and enlightened understanding ends any mythical supposition to the contrary. Thus disease, sin, failure, accident, and other discordant conditions fade and disappear from human thought and experience when the truth of being, the truth about God and man, is correctly discerned and realized. This spiritual understanding dispels the dream of physical sense, for every discordant condition is peculiar to the physical senses. Mary Baker Eddy discovered through Christian Science that sickness, sin, and death are as unreal as is the sleeping dream.

When one awakes from a dream of discordant conditions, whether mental, physical, financial, or domestic, the dream is banished, and the individual finds himself free. Mrs. Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 230): "If sickness is real, it belongs to immortality; if true, it is a part of Truth. Would you attempt with drugs, or without, to destroy a quality or condition of Truth? But if sickness and sin are illusions, the awakening from this mortal dream, or illusion, will bring us into health, holiness, and immortality." And she explains: "This awakening is the forever coming of Christ, the advanced appearing of Truth, which casts out error and heals the sick. This is the salvation which comes through God, the divine Principle, Love, as demonstrated by Jesus."

As one looks deeply into the holy things of God and man, with an ever-increasing spiritual understanding, old superstitious beliefs of bondage will be quickly and permanently discarded for the freedom of spiritual man; and that one who has been educated incorrectly to believe that he is impoverished, diseased, sick, sinful, or unfortunate will find success, health, and purity his by divine heritage. In Science and Health (p. 171) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Through discernment of the spiritual opposite of materiality, even the way through Christ, Truth, man will reopen with the key of divine Science the gates of Paradise which human beliefs have closed, and will find himself unfallen, upright, pure, and free."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

## Å finne sig selv

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

HVIS et menneske som følge av en forveksling har levd i trange og vanskelige forhold i mange år og så opdager at han i virkeligheten var barn av rike, kjærlige, vennlige og umåtelig snilde foreldre, vilde han glede sig over denne lykkelige opdagelse, ile med å godtgjøre sin identitet og gjøre krav på sin rettmessige plass i sitt hjem. Han vilde da lære at alle trengsler op igjennem årene var helt unødvendige da de skyldtes uvitenhet om hans rettmessige individualitet. Alt han hadde behov for under denne tid, var simpelthen å vite hvem han var, gjøre krav på sin arv og således ha full frihet til å gjøre alt som hans omgivelser gav anledning til.

Apostelen Johannes sa (1. Joh. 3:2): "Nu er vi Guds barn." Hvor mange er det som tror ham? Hvor mange av den som ber "Fader vår", tror at de er Hans barn? Det er klart at da Gud er menneskets Far, er mennesket Guds sønn. Paulus skrev (Rom. 8:16, 17): "Anden selv vidner med vår ånd at vi er Guds barn; men er vi barn, da er vi også arvinger, Guds arvinger og Kristi medarvinger, såfremt vi lider med ham, forat vi også skal herliggjøres med ham." Menneskeheten er i ferd med å våkne og får langsomt øinene op for den kjensgjerning at mennesket ikke er en syndig dødelig, men Guds velsignede barn. Efter hvert som vi våkner, lærer vi hvad denne kjensgjerning betyr, hvad den krever, hvad den tillater, hvad den foreskriver. Det er ikke nok for et menneske å vite at det er Guds barn; det må selv godtgjøre sin identitet, gjøre krav på sine velsignelser og påta sig sine forpliktelser; det må leve som Guds barn. Det virkelige menneske gjenspeiler alle egenskaper som kjennetegner det guddommelige. A lære hvad Gud er, vil si å lære hvad mennesket er, som Guds egen lignelse. Gud har alltid vært fullkommen, fri for ufullkommenheter av en hvilken som helst art; derfor er mennesket, Hans billede og lignelse, likeledes fullkomment.

Vilde det ikke være meningsløst å tenke sig Gud som syk, fattig, motløs, uheldig, disharmonisk, engstelig, pirrelig eller ulykkelig? Er det så ikke like meningsløst å tro at mennesket, Hans nøiaktige uttrykk, billede, lignelse, kunde være det? Og dog synes menneskeheten å ha sine sykdommer, ulykkestilfelle, skrøpeligheter, nederlag, disharmoniske forhold. Hvori ligger så vanskeligheten? I uvitenhet om menneskets guddommelige frihetsarv som har bevirket at menneskeheten tror på muligheten, ja sannsynligheten av alle de disharmonier som er særegne for menneskeslekten.

Men det som ikke er sant, blir ikke sant ved at man tror på det, selv om troen synes å ha gitt sig ytre utslag. Summen av to og to er ikke fem, selv om nogen kanskje fullt og fast tror det er og ser feiltagelsen på trykk. Sannheten er alltid sann enten den blir forstått eller ikke, og den oplyste forståelse gjør det av med enhver mytisk formodning i motsatt retning. Således svinner sykdom, synd, nederlag, ulykkestilfelle og andre disharmoniske tilstander inn og forsvinner fra menneskenes tanker og erfaring, når de på rette måte skjelner og forstår tilværelsens sannhet, sannheten om Gud og mennesket. Denne åndelige forståelse forjager de legemlige sansers drøm, for enhver disharmonisk tilstand hører de legemlige sanser til. Mary Baker Eddy opdaget gjennem Kristen Videnskap at sykdom, synd og død er likeså uvirkelige som drømmen under søvnen.

Når et menneske våkner op av en drøm om disharmoniske tilstander, enten de er mentale, legemlige, finansielle eller huslige, forsvinner drømmen og vedkommende finner at han er fri. Mrs. Eddy har skrevet i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 230): "Hvis sykdom er virkelig, tilhører den udødeligheten; hvis den er sann, er den en del av Sannheten. Vilde du, med eller uten medisiner, forsøke å tilintetgjøre en Sannhetens egenskap eller tilstand? Men hvis sykdom og synd er illusjoner, vil vår opvåknen fra denne dødelige drøm eller illusjon føre oss inn i sundhet, hellighet og udødelighet." Og hun forklarer: "Denne opvåknen er Kristi evige komme, Sannhetens fremskredne tilsynekomst, som utdriver villfarelse og helbreder de syke. Dette er den frelse som kommer gjennem Gud, det guddommelige Prinsipp, Kjærlighet, som det blev påvist av Jesus."

Efter som vi tenker dypt over de hellige ting vedrørende Gud og mennesket, med en stadig klarere åndelig forståelse, vil gamle overtroiske antagelser om trældom hurtig og varig vike plassen for det åndelige menneskes frihet, og den som er blitt opdraget til feilaktig å tro at han er fattig, syk, syndig eller uheldig stillet, vil finne at fremgang, sundhet og renhet hører ham til i og med hans guddommelige arv. I *Science and Health* (s. 171) skriver Mrs. Eddy: "Gjennem erkjennelse av materialitetens åndelige motsetning, nemlig veien gjennem Kristus, Sannhet, vil mennesket med guddommelig Videnskaps nøkkel på ny åpne Paradisets porter som menneskelige antagelser har lukket, og vil finne at det ikke er fallent, men er rettskaffent, rent og fritt."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

## *February Fair Maid*

THE SNOW lies on the lawn
When she awakes, and lambs
Bleat in the wattled fold,
And a February dawn
Unfurls its oriflammes
Carnelian and gold.

Through unremembered years
With patient planning sure
Has nature wrought, and see!
This darling child appears
In her lovely gown, snow pure,
With green embroidery.

EDITH E. LAMB

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Listed Stock Quotations

# Few Specialties Move Upward in Quiet and Irregular Market

Commodity and Money Markets

## Narrowly Uneven Price Changes In New York Market

### Few Scattered Specialties Forced to Higher Price Level

*By* **Forrest Price**

Market still hesitates.

Stock prices today churned about irresolutely.

And volume was small.

Total transfers amounted to about 400,000 shares.

There has been neither liquidation of any consequence nor buying of any account for a long time.

And because of this some observers say that when things become settled there will be an active market and that it "ought to be" forward looking.

Orders for stocks just under present quotations are said to have been accumulating, and only a little bullish incentive is needed to start things going.

Most of the trading was in equities not usually noticed when the market is a busy one. They were of the specialty type.

A gain of more than 2 points was established by Eastman Kodak. Homestake Mining shot up 18 points at one time.

Universal Pipe & Radiator advanced more than 2 points. Minneapolis Honeywell was on its way to a 5-point gain.

There were some advances of a point or so, and likewise losses of a similar size.

Shares losing a point or more included Fox Film, Spicer preferred, West Penn Electric 7 per cent, Ingersoll Rand, Lima Locomotive, United Dyewood preferred, and Pressed Steel Car preferred.

There was not much doing in bonds. U. S. Governments and high class corporate issues were slightly higher. The second graders were mixed.

Among the commodities grain prices eased in late trading. Cotton was quiet with narrow price changes.

Just what will happen to business should the gold clause ruling by the Supreme Court be adverse to the Government is the subject of some conjecture. Much will depend upon the character of the remedial measures to be adopted.

The opinion in conservative quarters is that, barring a temporary hesitancy, following the announcement business is bound to forge ahead. It already has shown marked improvement in the face of much new legislation regarded as inimical to business and many bills of similar character yet to be acted upon.

Unless some of these measures prove more disturbing than expected opinion expressed by level headed men is that the first quarter of the year will show decided improvement over the corresponding period of 1934.

And it is to be remembered that all of these hostile bills will not be enacted into law.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—The venturesome spirit was lacking in most financial markets today, and prices generally continued to mill about indecisively.

Extreme dullness again characterized the stock list. Here and there a specialty moved up substantially on a few transfers. But the leaders held their fluctuations to minor fractions.

The declaration of several regular and extra dividends was virtually ignored.

**Homestake Jumps**

Shares of Homestake Mining jumped 18 points, and others, up around 1 to 2, included Wilson & Co. A, Union Bag & Paper, Fairbanks-Morse, Corn Products and Wesson Oil.

A point loss was suffered by Fox Film, and Studebaker preferred was off nearly as much. Among issues unchanged to a shade up or down were American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Consolidated Gas, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, General Electric, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, U. S. Smelting, Case and Loew's.

While speculative sentiment seemed to be a little more bullish than otherwise, brokers reported that most of their customers were in no hurry to desert the sidelines pending the Supreme Court's pronouncement on the gold controversy.

**Bond Trading Light**

Treasury and guaranteed loans of the federal list and the general run of prime corporate issues showed an inclination to work a little higher during the early bond market trading today. Secondary classifications had no definite trend, and trading in all divisions was in small volume.

Buyers paid a little above yesterday's quotations for Santa Fe 4s at 109⅜, Bethlehem Steel 5s at 109⅛, National Dairy Products 5¼s at 103, and Union Pacific 4s at 101¾.

Other loans showing modest improvement included American & Foreign Power 5s at 61¼, St. Paul 5s at 23⅛, Chile Copper 5s at 83½, Great Northern 4½s at 76¾, and Postal Telegraph 5s at 49.

Small offerings occasioned fractional declines in liens of American Smelting, Canadian Pacific, Detroit Edison, Pennsylvania and Columbia Gas & Electric.

The limited number of Treasury issues traded during the forenoon showed gains ranging from 1-32d to 4-32ds of a point. Like improvement occurred in Federal Farm and Home Owners bonds.

Foreign bonds were generally steady, with transactions few and far between.

## Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

| | 20 Rails | 10 Indust | 10 Util | 10 For'n |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 85.5 | 94.1 | 88.4 | 69.3 |
| Month ago | 86.4 | 95.5 | 85.9 | 69.6 |
| Year ago | 86.1 | 94.1 | 81.9 | 67.9 |
| 1935 high | 87.8 | 95.9 | 88.4 | 70.4 |
| 1935 low | 84.0 | 93.0 | 84.5 | 68.6 |
| 1934 high | 89.4 | 92.9 | 88.9 | 70.0 |
| 1934 low | 74.5 | 73.7 | 68.2 | 60.2 |
| 1932 low | 45.8 | 40.0 | 64.6 | 42.2 |
| 1928 high | 101.1 | 98.9 | 102.9 | 100.5 |

**Low-Yield Bonds**

| Wednesday | 109.6 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Month ago | 108.3 | Year ago | 103.7 |
| 1935 high | 109.6 | 1935 low | 107.9 |
| 1934 high | 108.3 | 1934 low | 99.1 |
| 1928 high | 104.4 | 1932 low | 86.8 |

## Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

| 1935 High | Range Low | Div. in $ | | Est. Sales | High | Low | Last Feb.14 | Last Feb.13 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7¼ | 5⅞ | .. | Adams Express | 600 | 6¾ | 6 | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 83 | 84¾ | .5 | Adams Exp pf | 100 | 89 | 89 | 89 | 88 |
| 33½ | 29⅝ | .2 | Adams Millis | 100 | 31 | 31 | 31 | 30¾ |
| 9¾ | 8 | .. | Addressograph | 400 | 9¾ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9 |
| 6¼ | 5¼ | .. | Advance Rumely | 200 | 5⅜ | 5⅛ | 5⅜ | .. |
| 8⅜ | 6¾ | .60 | Affiliated Prod | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 115¾ | 10½ | 3 | Air Reduction | 400 | 111⅛ | 111 | 111 | 110¾ |
| 20½ | 16⅜ | .60f | Alaska-Juneau | 2500 | 17 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16¾ |
| 1⅞ | 1⅜ | .. | Alleghany Corp (h) | 300 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 141 | 132¾ | .6 | Allied Chem | 400 | 135⅜ | 135 | 135 | .. |
| 17¾ | 15⅛ | .25b | Allis Chalmers | 1000 | 16¾ | 16¼ | 16¾ | 17 |
| 20¼ | 17 | .. | Alpha Port Cem | 100 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17¾ |
| 56¾ | 48½ | .2 | Amerada | 300 | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53⅜ | 53¾ |
| 17⅛ | 13½ | .. | Am Bank Note | 3100 | 17½ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17½ |
| 8½ | 6½ | .. | Am Crystal Sug | 900 | 7⅞ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7 |
| 67 | 57⅝ | .. | Am Crys Sug pf | 90 | 65½ | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 29¾ | 25⅞ | .80 | Am Brake S&F | 300 | 26 | 25⅞ | 26 | 26 |
| 117⅞ | 110 | 4f | Am Can | 1400 | 116¾ | 115½ | 116½ | 116 |
| 2 01¼ | 16¼ | .. | Am Car & Fdry | 500 | 17 | 16¾ | 17 | .. |
| 45⅜ | 37½ | .. | Am Car & F pf | 100 | 39 | 39 | 39 | .. |
| 10½ | 8 | .. | Am Chain | 400 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 9¾ |
| 46 | 38 | .. | Am Chain pr | 400 | 48 | 47½ | 48 | 47 |
| 33¼ | 26 | .. | Am Coal Alcohol | 100 | 28 | 28 | 28 | .. |
| 5⅛ | 3¾ | .. | Am & For Pow | 500 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 23⅜ | 17 | .. | Am & For Pow pf | 1900 | 23⅜ | 22⅜ | 23¼ | 23 |
| .8J | vc⅛ | .. | *Am & For Pow r* | 500 | *20* | 19 | 20 | 19½ |
| 8½ | 6 | .. | Am & For Pw 2pf | 500 | 7¾ | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | 6¾ |
| 4⅞ | 3½ | .. | Am Ice | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | .. |
| 37½ | 28⅞ | .6 | Am Ice pf | 100 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | .. |
| 6¾ | 5¾ | .. | Am International | 200 | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 6 | 3 | .. | Am La Fr pf (h) | 180 | 4 | 3 | 3½ | 4 |
| 20¾ | 18½ | .. | Am Locomotive | 200 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ |
| 16¼ | 14¼ | .. | Am Metal | 300 | 16⅜ | 16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ |
| 3¾ | 2¼ | .. | Am Power & Lt | 1200 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ | 2¾ |
| 13¼ | 10⅛ | 1.20 | Am P&L 5% pf | 2000 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12¾ | 12⅞ |
| 15¼ | 12¼ | 1⅓ | Am P&L 6% pf | 1600 | 15¼ | 14⅝ | 15¼ | 15 |
| 16⅛ | 13⅛ | .. | Am Radiator | 1600 | 14 | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | 14 |
| 24 | 19⅞ | .. | Am Rolling Mill | 1800 | 21 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ |
| 72½ | 67 | 4 | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 71¾ | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71¼ |
| 5½ | 4⅝ | .. | Am Seating | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 5 |
| 26¼ | 20⅝ | .2 | Am Shipbuilding | 10 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 22½ |
| 40⅛ | 32¾ | .. | Am Smelt & Ref | 800 | 34¼ | 233⅞ | 34 | 34¼ |
| 125⅛ | 121 | .7 | Am Smelt & R pf | 100 | 123 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 112 | 103 | 3f | Am Sm&R 6% pf | 100 | 103 | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 43 | 37½ | 2f | Am Stores | 100 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | .. |
| 67½ | 62 | .. | Am Sugar Ref | 400 | 66 | 64½ | 66 | 64¾ |
| 130 | 126½ | .7 | Am Sug Ref pf | 100 | 129 | 129 | 129 | .. |
| 106¾ | 107¾ | .9 | Am Tel & Tel | 1700 | 103½ | 103 | 103½ | 103⅝ |
| 14⅞ | 11½ | 1 | Am Wat W & E | 2200 | 11⅝ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 9¼ | 7⅛ | .. | Am Woolen | 100 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | .. |
| 45⅛ | 37¾ | .. | Am Woolen pf | 200 | 38¼ | 38⅛ | 38⅜ | .. |
| 1¾ | 1⅛ | .. | Am Writ Pap (h) | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ |
| 6½ | 4⅜ | .. | Am Wr P pf (h) | 400 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4½ | .. |
| 12⅜ | 10 | .. | Anaconda Cop | 1300 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ |
| 18⅞ | 16½ | .. | Anaconda Wire | 100 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | .. |
| 39¼ | 36 | 1f | Archer Daniels | 300 | 38⅞ | 38¼ | 38⅞ | 38⅝ |
| 104¾ | 99⅞ | .7 | Armour Del pf | 100 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104½ |
| 6⅛ | 5⅛ | .. | Armour Ill | 1000 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ |
| 7⅜ | 6⅛ | .6 | Armour Ill pr pf | 500 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ |
| 110 | 85 | .. | Armour Ill pf | 100 | 106 | 106 | 106 | 105 |
| 13⅝ | 9½ | .. | Asso Dry Goods | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 55⅝ | 41⅞ | .2b | Atchison T&SF | 2500 | 43½ | 42½ | 43 | 42¾ |
| 37½ | 27¼ | .. | Atl Coast Line | 200 | 28¼ | 28 | 28 | 28¼ |
| 25⅝ | 23¾ | 1 | Atl Refining | 800 | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| 29¼ | 22½ | .. | Auburn Auto | 100 | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 14 | 8⅞ | .. | Austin Nichols | 300 | 9½ | 9¼ | 9½ | .. |
| 5⅜ | 4⅝ | .. | Aviation Corp Del | 400 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | 4½ |

—B—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6⅝ | 5 | .. | Baldwin Loco | 200 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ |
| 26¾ | 20 | .. | Baldwin Loco pf | 200 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| 14⅞ | 9¾ | .. | Balt & Ohio | 500 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ |
| 42¼ | 33⅛ | 2½ | Bangor & Aroos | 10 | 40 | 40 | 40 | .. |
| 7 | 6 | .. | Barnsdall A | 300 | 6¾ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | 6⅞ |
| 18 | 16⅛ | .. | Beatrice Cream | 1600 | 18 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¾ |
| 13¼ | 12⅜ | .50e | Behlen Hem | 300 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12½ |
| 17⅜ | 14¾ | .. | Bendix Aviation | 500 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅛ | 15¼ |
| 17⅝ | 15¾ | 1½ | Beneficial Ind Ln | 600 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 37 | 34 | 2 | Best & Co | 300 | 36¼ | 36 | 36¼ | 36 |
| 34⅜ | 28⅛ | .. | Bethlehem Steel | 1000 | 29 | 28¾ | 29 | 29¼ |
| 77¾ | 68½ | .. | Beth Steel pf | 100 | 69 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 26¼ | 21½ | .. | Bigelow Sanford | 40 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ |
| 13⅞ | 10⅞ | .. | Blaw Knox | 100 | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11½ |
| 10 | 8⅛ | .. | Boeing Airplane | 600 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9 |
| 59⅞ | 53 | 3 | Bohn Alum & Bf | 500 | 55 | 54 | 55 | 54⅛ |
| 97 | 90 | 4f | Bon Ami A | 10 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ | 96¾ |
| 25¾ | 23¼ | 1.60 | *Borden* | 2500 | 25 | 24⅝ | 24⅝ | 25 |
| 31¼ | 28¼ | 1f | Borg Warner | 400 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 30⅜ |
| 29 | 24½ | 2 | Briggs Mfg | 2200 | 27½ | 27 | 27½ | 27 |
| 43½ | 36⅞ | 1½e | Brooklyn Man T | 600 | 42½ | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 96¼ | 90 | 6 | Brooklyn M T pf | 200 | 96 | 96 | 96 | .. |
| 124 | 124 | 7 | Brown Shoe pf | 60 | 124 | 124 | 124 | .. |
| 6⅜ | 5 | .. | Brunswick Balke | 200 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ | .. |
| 6⅜ | 5 | .. | Bucyrus Erie | 100 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 13 | 10½ | .. | Bucyrus E cv pf | 400 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| 5¼ | 4 | .. | Budd Mfg | 1000 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4¾ |
| 33 | 26 | .. | Buud Mfg pf | *140* | 32½ | 30½ | 30½ | 32 |
| 15 | 11¼ | .. | Bullard | 100 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ |
| 9⅞ | 7 | .. | Burns Bros pf | 50 | 7½ | 7¼ | 7½ | .. |
| 15⅞ | 14¼ | .60 | Burroughs Add | 300 | 15 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 22½ | 14¼ | .. | Bush T Bldge (d) | 10 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | .. |
| 1¾ | 1⅛ | .. | Butterick (h) | 200 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |

—C—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 41½ | 36½ | 1½ | Calif Packing | 1500 | 41¼ | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 4¼ | 3 | .. | Calumet & Hecla | 300 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 16⅜ | 12⅞ | .. | Canada Dry | 200 | 13¾ | 13 | 13¼ | 13¾ |
| 13¾ | 11½ | .. | Canadian Pacific | 800 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12¼ |
| 36 | 33⅜ | 2 | Cannon Mills | 300 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34 |
| 37 | 33¾ | 3 | Capital Admin pf | 10 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34½ |
| 61 | 51¾ | .. | Case Thresh | 600 | 55¾ | 54⅜ | 55¾ | 55 |
| 41½ | 36½ | 1 | Caterpillar Trac* | 2000 | 41⅜ | 41 | 41⅛ | 41⅜ |
| 35⅜ | 26⅝ | .. | Celanese Corp | 4500 | 30½ | 29¾ | 30 | 29⅞ |
| 4⅝ | 2¾ | .. | Celotex Co (h) | 300 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¾ |
| 25½ | 18⅛ | .. | Celotex Co pf (h) | 20 | 18 | 17 | 17 | .. |
| 24⅝ | 22¼ | 1½ | Central Aguirre | 200 | 23½ | 22½ | 23⅛ | 22¼ |
| 47 | 38⅝ | 2 | Cerro de Pasco | 500 | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40½ |
| 44⅞ | 38 | 2½ | Chesapeake Corp | 300 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | .. |
| 45⅜ | 40⅜ | 2.80 | Ches & Ohio | 900 | 42½ | 42 | 42 | 42¼ |
| 2⅝ | 2 | .. | Chi & E Ill pf (h) | 100 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. |
| 4¾ | 3⅛ | .. | Chi Mil & St P pf | 200 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3½ |
| 5⅜ | 4⅛ | .. | Chi & N'western | 400 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4½ |
| 7⅜ | 5⅞ | .. | Chi Pneu Tool | 400 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | 6⅛ |
| 2⅝ | 1¾ | .. | Chi Rk I & P (h) | 100 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | .. |
| 29¼ | 26½ | 2 | Chickasha Cot O | 300 | 27½ | 27 | 27 | ½27⅛ |
| 7½ | 5⅜ | .. | Childs Company | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | .. |
| 42½ | 35½ | 1 | Chrysler | 3900 | 39 | 38⅜ | 38⅞ | 38⅜ |
| 21 | 20 | 2 | City Ice & Fuel | 100 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 1½ | 7⅝ | .. | City Stores (h) | 300 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 18¼ | 16⅛ | .50 | Colgate-Palm-P | 500 | 16⅞ | 16½ | 16½ | 16¾ |
| 102½ | 101 | 6 | Colg-Palm-P pf | 200 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 15⅞ | 12⅞ | .. | Collins & Aikman | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 12⅞ |
| 85 | 79 | 7 | Collins & A pf* | 60 | 81 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 5½ | 4⅛ | .. | Colo F & Ir (h) | 100 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | .. |
| 13 | 10¼ | .. | Colo & So 2pf | 20 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10½ |
| 7¾ | 6⅛ | .. | Columbia Gas | 4300 | 6⅞ | 6 | 6 | 6⅛ |
| 59¼ | 55 | 6 | Columbia G pf A | 300 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58 |
| 51¾ | 47 | 5 | Columbia G pf B | 40 | 51⅞ | 49½ | 49½ | .. |
| 40 | 34½ | 1f | Columbia Pic vtc | 900 | 39½ | 38½ | 39½ | 38⅞ |
| 7⅜ | 6⅞ | 4 | Columbian Carb | 700 | 7¼ | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 45¼ | 39½ | .. | Comm Credit | 5000 | 45½ | 45 | 45½ | 45¼ |
| 112 | 109⅞ | 6½ | Comm Cred 1pf | 10 | 111 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 33 | 29½ | 2 | Com Cr 8% pf B | 60 | 31½ | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 62¼ | 56¼ | 2f | Comm Inv Tr | 500 | 60¼ | 60 | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 115½ | 113⅞ | 6k | Comm I Tr cv pf | 100 | 114⅝ | 114⅝ | 114⅝ | .. |
| 23⅞ | 19¼ | .60 | Comm Solvents | 1500 | 21¼ | 20¾ | 21 | 21 |
| 1⅞ | 1 | .. | Commlth & So | 3300 | 1⅛ | 1 | 1⅛ | 1 |
| 40⅝ | 29⅛ | 6 | Comwlth &S 6pf | 3700 | 39⅞ | 39 | 39⅞ | 39¾ |
| 34⅞ | 31½ | 1.60 | Congoleum Nairn | 400 | 33⅜ | 33¼ | 33¼ | 33 |
| 42 | 34¼ | 4½ | Conn Ry & Lt | 400 | 37 | 37 | 37 | .. |
| 7½ | 5⅜ | .. | Consul Film Ind | 500 | 6⅜ | 6½ | 6½ | 6 |
| 21⅜ | 19¼ | 2 | mConsol Film I pf | 200 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21⅜ |
| 22⅝ | 18⅞ | 1 | Consol Gas | 3700 | 18⅝ | 18½ | 18⅝ | 18¾ |
| 82 | 76¼ | 5 | Consol Gas pf | 400 | 78¼ | 77⅞ | 78¼ | 78 |
| 2¼ | 1¾ | .. | Consol Laundries | 300 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 8¾ | 7⅜ | .42e | Consol Oil | 800 | 7¾ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7¾ |
| 1⅛ | ⅝ | .. | Consol Textile | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ⅞ |
| 13⅝ | 10⅝ | .. | Container A | 100 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| 5⅛ | 4 | .. | Container B | 300 | 4⅜ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ |
| 1 | ⅞ | .. | Cont Baking B | 200 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ⅞ |
| 68⅝ | 62¾ | 2.40 | Cont Can | 2700 | 68¾ | 68¼ | 68½ | 68¼ |
| 34 | 30 | 1.20f | Cont Insurance | 300 | 31½ | 31 | 31 | 31½ |
| 1¾ | ¾ | .. | Cont Motors | 400 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 19½ | 16¾ | .50e | Cont Oil | 200 | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18¼ | 18 |
| 48 | 44¼ | 3 | Corn Exchange | 70 | 48½ | 48 | 48¼ | 48 |
| 66⅞ | 62 | 3 | Corn Products | 400 | 66¼ | 65¾ | 66¼ | 65¼ |
| 151½ | 149 | 7 | Corn Prod pf | 300 | 152¾ | 152½ | 152¾ | .. |
| 6⅞ | 5⅝ | .. | Coty | 200 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 38½ | 35⅞ | 2f | Cream of Wheat | 300 | 38⅝ | 38¾ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 14⅜ | 12½ | .. | Crosley Radio | 200 | 14 | 13¾ | 14 | 14 |
| 26⅜ | 23⅜ | 1 | Crown Cork & S | 100 | 26 | 26 | 26 | .. |
| 5⅞ | 5 | .. | Cuba Ry pf | 40 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 5½ |
| 6⅝ | 5¾ | .. | Cuban Am Sug | 1000 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| 50½ | 40½ | .. | Cuban Am S pf | 130 | 50¾ | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 3 | 2½ | .. | Curtiss-Wright | 500 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 10⅛ | 7⅝ | .. | Curtiss-Wright A | 300 | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8¼ | 8⅝ |
| 20¼ | 17¼ | .. | Cutler Hammer | 200 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | .. |

—D—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | 7⅜ | .10b | Davega St | 200 | 8¼ | 8 | 8¼ | .. |
| 30⅝ | 24½ | .. | Deere & Co | 400 | 28⅝ | 27¾ | 28⅝ | 28 |
| 20¾ | 19 | .20g | *Deere & Co pf* | 500 | 20½ | 20¾ | 20½ | 20⅜ |
| 43½ | 32 | .. | Del & Hudson | 300 | 32¾ | 32⅜ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 19⅛ | 14 | .. | Del Lack & W | 100 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | 15¼ |
| 4¾ | 3 | .. | Denver & R G pf | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 29⅜ | 26½ | 1f | *Diamond Match* | 500 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | 29½ |
| 39½ | 34½ | 2f | Dome Mines | 300 | 38 | 37⅝ | 38 | 38 |
| 12⅜ | 10¾ | 1.20 | Dominion Stores | 200 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | .. |
| 24¾ | 20⅞ | .. | Douglas A | 400 | 22½ | 22⅜ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 99⅜ | 92½ | 2.60 | du Pont de Nem | 1100 | 94½ | 94 | 94½ | 94 |
| 129 | 126⅞ | 6 | du Pont deb | 500 | 127⅝ | 127 | 127⅝ | 127½ |
| 107 | 105 | 5 | Duquesne Lt pf | 10 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 106 |

—E—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 119¼ | 110½ | 5 | Eastman Kodak | 900 | 119¼ | 117 | 119¼ | 115½ |
| 20¼ | 16⅜ | 1 | Eaton Mfg | 1100 | 19¾ | 19¼ | 19¾ | 19¾ |
| 20 | 23½ | .. | Elec Auto-Lite | 1600 | 24¾ | 23¾ | 24¾ | 24¼ |
| 108½ | 107 | 7 | Elec Auto-L pf | 100 | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 6⅛ | 4¾ | .. | Elec Boat | 300 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 8¼ | 7¼ | .. | Elec & Mus Ind | 300 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | .. |
| 3 | 2¼ | .. | Elec Pow & Lt | 300 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2½ |
| 7¼ | 5⅝ | .. | El Pw&L 6% pf | 800 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ | 6⅝ |
| 8½ | 6⅛ | .. | Elec Pow & L pf | 1200 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | 7⅞ |
| 20½ | 14⅝ | .. | Engineers P S 5pf | 100 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | 20 |
| 22⅜ | 17 | .. | Engineers PS 6pf | 100 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | 22⅜ |
| 21¾ | 14½ | .. | Engineers PS ww | 100 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 21⅛ |
| 12½ | 10⅜ | .80 | Eureka Vacuum | 300 | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12⅝ |
| 22⅞ | 19 | .50 | Evans Products | 1900 | 22 | 21¾ | 22 | 22 |

—F—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20½ | 17 | .. | Fairbanks Morse | 2600 | 20¾ | 19½ | 20½ | 19⅜ |
| 81 | 71½ | .. | Fairbanks M pf | 10 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 80 |
| 4½ | 3⅜ | .. | Feb Screw W | 100 | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | 3⅜ |
| 1⅜ | 1 | .. | Fed Water Serv | 300 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 18⅛ | 15¾ | .40 | Firestone T&R | 600 | 16⅝ | 16⅛ | 16⅝ | 16 |
| 6⅜ | 2⅝ | .. | Follansbee B (h) | 100 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ |
| 24½ | 20¼ | .25b | Food Mach | 100 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | 24¼ |
| 25 | 23 | .85e | Fourth Nat Inv | 300 | 24 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 24 |
| 13½ | 9 | .. | Fox Film A | 2800 | 9¾ | 9 | 9½ | 10 |
| 9½ | 8 | .. | Gamewell | 50 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |

—G—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2⅛ | 1¾ | .. | Gabriel Snub A | 200 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| 86½ | 84¾ | .6 | Gen Am In pf ww | 500 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ | 86 |
| 7⅝ | 6½ | .. | Gen Am Inv | 100 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 8⅝ | 7¾ | .60 | Gen Baking | 100 | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 7⅛ | 6 | .. | Gen Bronze | 100 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6⅞ |
| 24⅝ | 20½ | .60 | Gen Electric | 13100 | 23⅞ | 23⅝ | 23¾ | 23⅜ |
| 11½ | 11 | .60 | Gen Elec Sp | 4900 | 11⅝ | 11 3-32 | 11⅝ | 11 3-32 |
| 35 | 32¾ | 1.80 | Gen Foods | 1000 | 35 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 35 |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | .. | Gen Gas & E A | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 63½ | 59⅛ | 3 | Gen Mills | 100 | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 115¾ | 116 | 6 | Gen Mills pf | 100 | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | 118⅛ | 117¼ |
| 34¼ | 30 | 1 | Gen Motors | 4800 | 31 | 30⅝ | 30⅞ | 31 |
| 113 | 107½ | 5 | Gen Mot 5% pf | 400 | 111½ | 110¾ | 111⅛ | 111½ |
| 3⅝ | 3¼ | .. | Gen Out Ad | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. |
| 22¾ | 17⅜ | .60f | Gen Print Ink | 60 | 22 | 21½ | 21¾ | 21½ |
| 97 | 93¼ | 6 | Gen Print Ink pf | 10 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 20¼ | 16¾ | .. | Gen Refractories | 400 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | 18½ |
| 19⅞ | 16⅛ | .. | Gen Refract ct | 1100 | 18½ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 18 |
| 15¼ | 13½ | 1 | Gillette Saf Raz | 1400 | 14⅛ | 13⅞ | 14 | 14 |
| 75⅞ | 70½ | 5 | Gillette S R pf | 200 | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74 |
| 27¼ | 23⅝ | 1f | Glidden | 500 | 26½ | 24⅛ | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 4¾ | 3⅜ | .. | Gobel (Adolf) | 600 | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5⅝ |
| 18 | 13⅞ | 1.20 | Gold Dust | 1600 | 17¼ | 16⅞ | 17 | 17¼ |
| 11⅞ | 9¼ | .. | Goodrich | 300 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | .. |
| 54½ | 45 | .. | Goodrich pf | 200 | 47 | 48¾ | 46⅝ | .. |
| 26⅜ | 21 | .. | Goodyear | 900 | 22⅞ | 22⅜ | 22⅝ | 23¾ |
| 5½ | 4¼ | .. | Gotham Silk Hos | 400 | 4⅝ | 4⅜ | 4⅝ | 4½ |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3¼ | 2⅝ | .. | Graham Paige | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 7¼ | 6⅝ | .. | Granby | 200 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ |
| 5 | 3½ | .. | Grand Union | 500 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | .. |
| 25¾ | 20⅝ | 1.50 | Grand Un pf | 100 | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 19⅝ | 20⅝ |
| 35¼ | 30 | 1 | Grant (WT) | 100 | 32 | 32 | 32 | 32 |
| 17⅜ | 13⅝ | .. | Great Nor pf | 1200 | 13½ | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13⅝ |
| 12⅞ | 10½ | .50 | Great Nor Ore | 100 | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | .. |
| 29⅜ | 26⅝ | 2.40 | Great West Sug | 1100 | 29½ | 28¼ | 29¼ | 28¼ |
| 67 | 62 | .. | Gulf Sta Stl 1pf | 10 | 62 | 26 | 62 | .. |

—H—

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6¼ | 4⅛ | .. | Hahn Dept Sto | 800 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 63⅜ | 55 | .. | Hahn D S pf | 400 | 59½ | 59⅜ | 59⅜ | 60 |
| 105 | 101 | 7 | Hanna (MA) pf | 40 | 105 | 105 | 105 | .. |
| 19½ | 16⅜ | 1 | Harbison Walker | 500 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19⅛ | 10 |
| 86¼ | 81 | 6½ | Hat Corp pf | 10 | 84 | 84 | 84 | .. |
| 92½ | 86 | 5 | Hazel-Atlas | 200 | 92¼ | 92 | 92¼ | .. |
| 9¼ | 7⅜ | .. | Holland Furnace | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 11 | 9¼ | .50 | Hollander | 200 | 9⅜ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9⅝ |
| 391⅛ | 338 | 12f | Homestake Min | 100 | 368 | 366 | 368 | .. |
| 36¾ | 31 | .. | 2m Houdaille Her A | 500 | 34 | 33⅞ | 34 | 34 |
| 9¾ | 7¼ | .. | Houdaille Her B | 2100 | 8¾ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 2½ | 2⅜ | .. | Houston Oil new | 200 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ |
| 52⅝ | 43 | 3 | Howe Sound | 200 | 44½ | 44 | 44½ | 44½ |
| 12¾ | 8⅛ | .. | Hudson Motor | 900 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 10 |
| 3⅝ | 2½ | .. | Hupp Motors | 1200 | 2

Commerce and Finance

# Treaty With Brazil Holds Many Potential Trade Benefits

Business and Industry

## General Motors Plans to Build Diesel Engines

### To Erect Factory Near Chicago—Will Make Locomotives

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—General Motors plans a program of expansion in a comparatively new industry, the manufacture of Diesel electric railway equipment, according to an announcement today by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation. It has taken an option for the purchase of property near Chicago, where it expects to proceed immediately, through its subsidiary, the Electro-Motive Corporation, with the construction of a new Diesel locomotive manufacturing plant.

This move was "prompted by the belief that perhaps the most important need looking to recovery in this country is the entrance of private initiative and capital into new fields of development," Mr. Sloan says. "General Motors is demonstrating its faith in the possibilities of the future. The operation of our new plant will provide increasing opportunities for employment, and its construction will expand work in the building and allied trades during the next few months."

For 13 years the electro-motive corporation has been active in supplying railroad equipment. During the recent expansion in the demand, particularly for Diesel-electric locomotives, it has been necessary to sublet portions of this construction work to plants not operated by General Motors. It has not been possible through this method to handle the increased business satisfactorily. Accordingly it has been decided to center the manufacture of Diesel-electric locomotives in a new and modern plant near Chicago.

"We are firmly convinced that the railroads are entering a period of important development in which new and economical equipment will enable them to improve their service to the public," Mr. Sloan says.

He points to the decline in railroad traffic during the past few years with the result that the railroads have not replaced their equipment and much of it is now obsolete, so that any increase in traffic would necessitate replacements.

"Any resumption in operations by the producers of capital goods, such as here is contemplated, will help remove a fundamental barrier to recovery and stimulate greater industrial activity," Mr. Sloan adds.

It is expected that the plant will be operating by next August.

## Business Is Now 80 P. C. of Normal, Says the A. F. of L.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Business activity during January is estimated at 80 per cent of normal, the highest level since last spring, according to a monthly survey by the American Federation of Labor. The report also says that business is making its fourth spurt toward recovery since the summer of 1932.

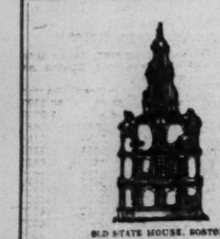
"Prospects for the next few months are not yet clear," the survey said. "Business observers expect industry will at least hold its present level through the spring season; whether it will rise above this level depends on factors still in the making. Standard Statistics points out that none of the previous rises since July, 1932, has lasted more than four months and the present rise is already four months old."

The upward turn last fall came from the Administration's efforts to reassure business and a sustained demand for goods through increased buying by workers and farmers, the survey said. Previous rises were the pre-bank holiday rise, the boom and the 1934 spring rise.

Speculative forces sent the business activity to 89 per cent of normal, the high level in recent years, in July, 1933.

Attempts to restrict the authority of the National Labor Relations Board, "an impartial agency," in favor of boards set up by code authorities were attacked in the survey.

"If labor is denied agencies which give a fair hearing it has no means of redress but to strike." It warned. "Widespread strikes this spring would jeopardize progress toward recovery.

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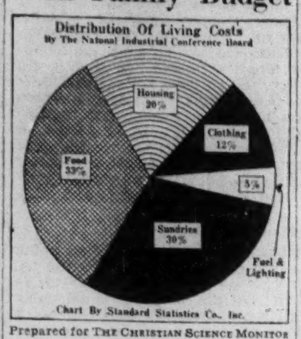
## Food Cost Biggest In Family Budget




Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE food industry is by far the most important division of domestic business activity.

As is indicated by the accompanying chart, the largest part of the average family budget is allotted to food.

This average proportion is subject to wide differences, however, and the percentage of income going for food varies inversely to changes in the individual income level.

## Fred C. Moffatt Elected President Of Curb Exchange

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—New York Curb Exchange board of governors unanimously elected Fred C. Moffatt president of the exchange yesterday. He succeeds E. Burd Grubb, who was not a candidate for re-election and who recently purchased a membership on the New York Stock Exchange.

Charles S. Leahy was elected vice-president to succeed Mr. Moffatt, and Mortimer Landsberg was re-elected treasurer.

Eugene R. Tappan was reappointed secretary E. J. Muller assistant treasurer, Charles E. McGowan, first assistant secretary, and James S. Kenny, Martin J. Keena and James R. Murphy were reappointed assistant secretaries.

Mr. Moffat, who served as vice-president of the Curb Exchange for the past year, started at 15 as messenger boy, became office boy, runner and telegrapher. He bought a membership in the Exchange in 1923, formed the firm of Moffat & Spear in 1925 and in 1929 was appointed to the board of governors of the N. Y. Curb.

Mr. Leahy joined the Curb Exchange in 1925 and was elected to the board of governors in 1927, since which time he has served on all the important committees of the Exchange.

## Fair Business In Print Cloth During the Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Feb. 14—While there was no large amount of business in the cotton cloth market last week some buyers thought it advisable to pick up fair quantities of print cloths and sheetings before the Supreme Court decision on the gold clause.

For the first time in several weeks narrow print cloths developed some weakness. Sheetings sagged slightly early in the week, but the decline was arrested on Friday when fair amounts of light weight goods were sold in carload lots. Sheetings have moved quite steadily during the recent weeks and their technical position is stronger than that of print cloths. Clothing twills were not quite so active. Spot goods were in greater supply but prices were still firm.

Combed broadcloths continued in the mixed condition which has prevailed for the last two weeks. The 128x68s are still available at 12½c.

Rayon and acetate cloths and their mixtures with cotton were active last week. Sales of dress goods were made in fair volume to a small number of buyers.

## Herbert Hoover Now N. Y. Life Director

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Having broken his rule against political speeches for the first time since leaving the White House, Herbert Hoover, thirty first president of the United States, left here late this afternoon for his home in Palo Alto, Calif.

Mr. Hoover came here on Monday to join the official family of the New York Life Insurance Company as a member of the board and to attend the Lincoln Day dinner of the National Republican Club, where, although he was scheduled to make "only a few remarks," his speech on political conditions now obtaining in the United States was the chief feature of the dinner. His introduction to the New York Life board featured the meeting of the heads of that insurance company yesterday.

Aside from these two meetings, the one-time President passed his stay in New York quietly, receiving many old-time friends at his suite at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.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## Federal Acts Fail To Help Farmers, States Institute

### Sees Benefits Offset by Processing Tax Which Cuts Price Level

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Instead of benefiting the farmers, the Government's measures proved to have had the opposite effect, declares the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its current publication, Business Conditions Weekly.

Despite the fact that the Government last year paid to the farmers $557,000,000, which it obtained through processing taxes on farm products, the institute finds little reason for believing that their income was any higher than it would have been if the Government had not been involved in the situation.

**Lower Price Level**

Since the price level is fixed by the law of supply and demand, the true price level of farm products was reduced by the amount of the processing taxes, the analysis says. Consequently, the amount which the farmers received from the Government was offset by the lower price level at which they sold their products.

"Without processing taxes and with the same quantity of products marketed the price index, based on 1929 as 100, would have been 67.8 in 1935 instead of 61.6," it continues. "This higher price level would have provided the farmers with the same income as they received with lower prices and Government payments. From the standpoint of the money spent by consumers, they paid the farmers no more than they would have paid them if there had been no processing taxes."

The institute stresses, however, that it does not mean that government payments to the farmers had no effect on the situation.

**Cuts Buying Power**

"The payments," it adds, "were made in return for a curtailment of acreage. The consequent reduction in the size of the crops raised prices to a higher level than would have otherwise prevailed. The price advance, which was thus caused, did not, however, alter the farmer's income.

"Higher prices were merely substituted for larger production. As a result, the farmers' purchasing power was lower than it would have been otherwise. The rise in the prices of farm products was reflected in a rise in the price of goods which the farmers buy and their income was consequently less effective. Instead of benefiting the farmers, the Government's measures proved to have had the opposite effect.

"The nonagricultural population also suffered. Since the farmers' purchasing power was hurt, manufacturing activity was retarded with the consequent continuation of unemployment. In addition, the nonagricultural population received less for their money in their purchases of food. The unfavorable effect of the processing taxes, since they involved the curtailment of acreage, was felt more keenly because the situation was further aggravated by the drought."

## FHA Makes 92,000 Home Owners' Loans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—Approximately 92,000 individual insured loans to property owners for repairs, additions, and alterations, involving a total of about $40,000,000 have been made by banks and other lending institutions co-operating with the Federal Housing Administration in its Modernization Credit Plan, according to the FHA.

The figures do no make allowance for the 30-day lapse between the time the loans are made and the filing of reports covering them with the Federal Housing Administration.

At present, 12,456 financial institutions having resources totaling $44,373,000,000 have signed the Administration's contract of insurance, qualifying them to make loans insurable by the Housing Administration. Each institution is protected against loss up to 20 per cent of all funds it advances under this plan.

The average amount of insured loans made to date is $423.

## Slight Increase In Bank Clearings

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Bank clearings for the leading cities of the country for the week ended Feb. 13 were slightly increased at $4,239,411,000, Dun & Bradstreet reported today. In the corresponding week last year the volume was $4,157,251,000.

The figures showed a decrease of $665,597,000 as compared with the previous week. At New York City clearings were $2,930,994,000, a gain of .5 of 1 per cent over last year. The aggregate for other cities was $1,308,417,000, an increase of 5.2 per cent.

## Suspend Dealings In Shares of Two Companies

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Suspension of dealings by the New York Stock Exchange of the common shares of two companies at present undergoing reorganization was authorized today by the governing committee of the exchange.

Common stock of the Studebaker Corporation will be removed from trading on or after Feb. 25, 1935, at the discretion of the stock list committee.

American La France & Foamite Corp. common stock was suspended from dealings as of this morning.

Both of these companies are reorganizing and until these proceedings are over the value of their common shares cannot be determined, according to the stock exchange.

## U. S. Brazilian Treaty Seen As Move Lifting World Trade Bars

### Latin-American Commission's Visit to Washington Productive of Benefits to Both Countries—Debt Payments to Follow Close on New Bank Credits

*Weekly Latin-American Article*

*By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News*

The Brazilian Trade Commission's visit to Washington ended, a new trade treaty written and agreed to, and a round of social entertainments completed, the nation's capital has settled down to discover what went on behind the closed doors of the Department of State.

The United States is invited to believe three things.

First, that the drawing up of a trade pact is an encouraging move toward breaking world-wide commercial restrictions, and that because of the new agreement hoarded money may be loosened and a world-wide trade jam may be broken.

Second, the new treaty is important to all nations in debt to the United States, because it suggests that Washington will show preference to countries that maintain good credit standing.

Third, the treaty is a model after which other agreements can be patterned since it is based upon the most-favored-nation idea whereby concessions granted by two nations shall be extended to other nations having the same type of products for export.

The full text of the United States-Brazilian pact has not been made public. Briefly, however, an official summary released at the conclusion of the negotiations explains that American automobiles, trucks and parts will benefit to the extent of 20 per cent in Brazilian tariffs, and that tires and tubes will be given a 25 per cent reduction. Other items listed are leather, cotton shirts, paints, radio apparatus, canned salmon, oil cloth and common soap.

**Brazil's Benefits Fewer**

Brazil's benefits under the new agreement are not so numerous. Many American imports from that country are now on the free list, and there are comparatively few important products, shipped northward, which are taxed. The chief concessions made by the United States are 50 per cent reduction of the tariff on manganese ore, nuts, castor beans and processed maté. Brazilion coffee already enters the United States duty free and will continue to do so.

The new trade agreement has not pleased everyone. The 50 per cent reduction of duty on manganese ore has started what might be called a fighting issue for the manganese interests of the United States. Domestic producers have protested that the reduction will be disastrous for their industry. The claim is made that the American mines will have to close and employees we dismissed.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull, taking issue with the charge, accuses advocates of high protective duties of "employing gross exaggerated and misleading propaganda." He then goes on to show that only 20 per cent of the manganese ore used by the great steel mills of this country is produced by American mines. And further, that only some 200 men are employed by these mines.

**Foreign Trade Vital**

Incidentally, certain labor circles are not greatly impressed with the manganese interests charge. They ask: What if the mines are closed? Cheaper manganese prices should make it possible for the steel industry to add more men to its payrolls.

Secretary Hull does not enjoy attacks upon his law tariff program. Mincing no words he declared, following the manganese outbreak, that "the American public has the choice—either to continue to close its eyes and rush headlong further in the direction of shutting out every possible opportunity to sell our goods and restore prosperity, or it can, instead, pursue a broad and practical program for the restoration of mutually profitable trade between nations."

So much for trade. The Brazilian Commission had another objective. It desired to arrange for new credit for the Brazilian Government. Funds were needed to liquidate frozen Brazilian funds. Naturally, the negotiations for credit could not be carried through the Department of State and so the Commission said "au revoir" to Washington and departed for New York.

**Will Provide Credits**

The Comission is understood to have declared, after several conversations with New York bankers, that the payments of existing deferred balances (trade) would be cared for as soon as bank credits could be provided, and that the line of credit would make possible the future payment for goods purchased from the United States and the continuance of interest due on Brazil's foreign loan to American investors.

The reported declaration of the Brazilian Commission is of particular concern both to American investors and to American business. Somewhat alarming dispatches out of Rio de Janeiro had given to northern citiezns the idea that Brazilian bonds and Brazilian trade were gradually to be wiped out of the inter-American picture. Since the contrary is to be the case if credit it obtained (and it probably will be through the Federal Reserve or the Export-Import Bank) relations between the United States and Brail should continue steadfast despite persistent European propaganda to disrupt them.

As a final comment upon the possible development of new trade the New York Journal of Commerce's recent article hits the nail on the head. The Brazilian Republic, it says, faces a brilliant future, and, as the nation progresses industrially and agriculturally, a large volume of manufactured goods will be needed. The United States is the country to supply them.

## The World's Business

### Answers to Correspondents

WILBUR F. BEALE, Boston—In the article on which you comment you will find that I did advance an alternative to the Townsend plan. This will be the old-age pension plan submitted by the Administration. You say that "the plain and undeniable fact is that our country at the present time is in a state of economic war." Do you not think that a plan which by legislative fiat remitted 54 per cent of the national income to 9 per cent of the population would intensify that disturbance? All the 91 per cent, surely, would not submit to the levy without protest.

Prof. P. M. Lowe, department of agriculture, University Farm, University of Minnesota, St. Paul—Mr. Morgenthau, I believe, calls the present money standard in the United States "an international gold bullion standard streamlined, knee action, 1934 model." By "international" he meant that the United States, by the Gold Reserve Act of 1934, stood ready to buy gold from ALL comers, foreign as well as domestic. The phrase also connotes American willingness to sell gold on application from American banks for CONSIGNMENT ABROAD. Internal selling is forbidden. This is the only limitation. Readiness to sell gold for disposal abroad is of course necessary to the maintenance of the INTERNATIONAL standard. "Streamlined, knee action, 1934 model" was a half-serious, half-facetious reference to the uniqueness of the new standard. When Congress authorized the linking of the dollar to an international gold bullion standard, it authorized at the same time the remission of permissive powers to the President to change the gold equivalent within a range of almost 20 per cent. The best book on the subject is Prof. Frederick A. Bradford's on Banking, with the additional brochure written by Professor Bradford which I received from him. Mr. Bradford is at Lehigh University.

* * *

Miss Florence D. Griffith, Oakland, Calif.—New England borrows so little from the Farm Credit Administration, compared with other sections of the country because New England farmers do not rely on single crops. Its products are highly diversified. They are marketed locally and readily and prices have not fallen abruptly. All these considerations put New England agriculture in a stronger position to resist the depression than other areas. Therefore its need of help is less. However, even if help were needed to the same extent as it is in the West, New England would be more chary of asking for it. What makes the Farm Credit Administration indispensable in the West is the high rate of bank mortality. In New England there has been no shortage in private financing at reasonable rates. Incidentally it is the adequacy of other financing that explains the absence of joint stock land banks. Also, you mustn't forget that New England is conservative, more settled to farming as a way of life, and does not like to borrow. "New England Prospect," published by the American Geographical Society, New York City, would be the best book to aid your studies.

Ezra W. Thayer, Phoenix, Ariz.—If you raise the question of honesty, you enter a very debatable area. It is honest, for instance, for the Government to honor its contracts, and if you were to base a decision on the gold case strictly on the commonly accepted tenets of honesty, there could be only one verdict, namely, against the Government. But the subject is much more complex than this. Your own plan for wiping out the national debt, rather than the gold portion, by emitting "amortizing" money, is not, as you say, dishonest, strictly speaking. The Government is the constitutional authority which decides what is and what is not legal tender in payment of debts.

Oscar D. England Jr., Belvidere, Ill.—We cannot rate investments for you, but we can tell you the rating adopted by reputable investments agencies on any stock or bond you mention. This reply applies to many other correspondents.

H. B. E.

## Puerto Rican Shipments Of Sugar to U. S. Jump

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Shipments of raw sugar from Puerto Rico to the United States, from Jan. 1 to Feb. 9 amounted to 82,963 short tons, a gain of 38.7 per cent over shipments of 59,815 during the similar period in 1934, according to cables received by the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange.

## Argentina's Plans For Central Bank Avoids Inflation

### Bonds of Liquidation Institute Cannot Be Rediscounted

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Currency inflation is not contemplated in connection with Argentina's Central Bank plan, according to a communication by the Argentine Minister of Finance, Dr. Federico Pinedo, to Sir Otto Niemeyer, a British financial expert on whose recommendations the Central Bank laws, now before Congress, were based, says a cable to the Argentine Information Bureau here.

Dr. Pinedo especially stressed the fact that the operations of the Liquidation Institute, to be created in conjunction with the Central Bank, will not be of an inflationary nature, inasmuch as the bonds to be issued by the institute cannot be rediscounted, as is the case in the Belgian scheme.

The Minister pointed out that it is completely unnecessary to rediscount such bonds, as the country will have sufficient currency in circulation for all business requirements. It is the intention of the Institute to reinforce the liquid position of some banks through a transfer of funds from the Central Bank against frozen assets, but only in combination with rediscounted documents and bonds. The cash made available to the banks will stand earmarked solely for the purpose of enabling the banks to face the possible emergency of any sudden run by depositors.

The fundamental object of the Liquidation Institute therefore will be a determined effort to put the country's banks in a sound position.

The Minister emphasized the point that, although the Government subscribes half the initial capital of the Central Bank, the Government itself has practically no participation in the meetings of the bank.

Regarding Sir Otto's suggestion that Treasury bills be transformed and consolidated into 3 per cent bonds, Dr. Pinedo declared that this will be done, together with the Patriotic Loan bonds aggregating a total of 400,000,000 pesos ($145,200,000 at the official rate of exchange), since a larger scale of transformation would entail the danger of loading the Central Bank with an excess of Government paper. The only circulation that could be increased comprises coins and small notes of 5 pesos ($1.30) and under.

Regarding the possibility of any monetary inflation through increasing this circulation, however, Dr. Pinedo declared that there will be no emission, since its entire equivalent will be deducted from the 293,000,000 pesos, which have at present no backing in the conversion office.

As to the project's provision, generally considered very conservative, that the Central Bank's foreign exchange holdings shall be limited to 20 per cent of its gold stocks, and shall not be more than 10 per cent of its reserves, the Minister declared that this provision can easily be modified later when the world's principal countries have returned to monetary stability. Sir Otto Niemeyer's recommendations did not put a limit on foreign exchange holdings.

## Paper Exports Last Year Ahead of 1933

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—American exporters of paper and paper products during 1934 were able to maintain a lead over the preceding year and in volume of shipments the foreign sales closely approached the high level of 1929, according to a report from the Commerce Department's forest products division.

In a few lines, it is pointed out, 1934 foreign shipments actually exceeded those for 1929. Average export prices, as a whole, did not show much change compared with 1933 but were below the 1929 level, a fact which accounts largely for the decrease of 50 per cent in the total value of the 1934 exports compared, with 1929, while the volume of shipments decreased only 13 per cent.

Nearly all classes of paper contributed to the increased 1934 shipments, with outstanding gains registered in newsprint, wrapping paper, writing paper, paper bags, boxes and cartons, vulcanized fiber, and over-issue newspapers. Shipments of the last item were destined principally to the Far East, where they are used as a substitute for wrapping paper, it was stated.

## Canada Shows Net Export of Capital

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TORONTO, Feb. 14—Canada was able in 1934 not only to meet its heavy external interest bill of $230,000,000 net and pay off maturing debt abroad of $75,000,000 but in addition to export capital to the amount of $20,000,000 for purchase of foreign securities or reacquisition of Canadian securities owned abroad according to a statement issued today by the Toronto industrial commission.

This net outflow of capital funds compares with capital "import" in 1933 of $61,500,000.

## Fewer Business Failures During Week of Feb. 7

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Fewer business failures occurred in the United States for the week ended February 7. The total reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was 263, against 268 the week preceding and 259 two weeks ago. A year ago, the number was 291.

A decline of 9 appeared in retail failures, and one of 2 among wholesalers. The manufacturing class rose 2, and failures in the other commercial lines advanced 4.

Heads Boston Edison

Blank & Stoller, Inc.

**Frank D. Comerford**
Chairman of the Board of the New England Power Association

## Frank Comerford Elected to Head Boston Edison Co.

Frank D. Comerford is resigning his position as president of the New England Power Association today to accept the presidency of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston. Walter C. Baylies, who had been president of the Boston Edison since 1932, will become chairman of the board.

Mr. Comerford will continue to hold his chairmanship of the board of the New England Power Association and direct the policies of the 50 subsidiary operating gas or electric companies in New England. The board is to elect today as president succeeding Mr. Comerford, Carl S. Herrimann, who has been treasurer since 1926, and who has been associated with companies now constituting the system for 22 years.

The new Boston Edison head, though only 41 years old, has been a recognized leader in business and financial circles in New England for several years. When Governor Curley began his attack on utilities a short time ago, Mr. Comerford was selected by the industry to represent it at hearings in the State House. He was graduated from Harvard Law School in 1917 and practiced law with the firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden & Perkins, resigning his partnership to become president of New England Power.

The sharp rise of Boston Edison yesterday on the Boston Stock Exchange to 105 from the previous day's closing price of 97¾ was undoubtedly caused by rumors of an important change in the management.

## Big Companies Favor Federal Control of Oil

### Petroleum Review Says States Unable to Cope With Situation

*Special from Monitor Financial Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Based on informal interviews with executives of the leading oil companies, the T. S. Hose petroleum review states as the consensus that the major companies favor federal supervision of state control of oil production. State authorities they feel cannot cope with the situation without the aid of the strong hand of the National Government.

"'Hot oil' is being produced by racketeers who are newcomers to the oil industry," says the review. "They know nothing about operating a property in a manner which will enable them to enjoy the greatest ultimate recovery and they care less.

"Oil legitimately and intelligently produced is not profitable even at the posted prices today. Refinery operations cost everyone just about the same—so does distribution.

"The major oil companies of this country feel that if this drain at the source were stopped, the industry is perfectly able to handle itself in a manner entirely satisfactory to the public and to the Government.

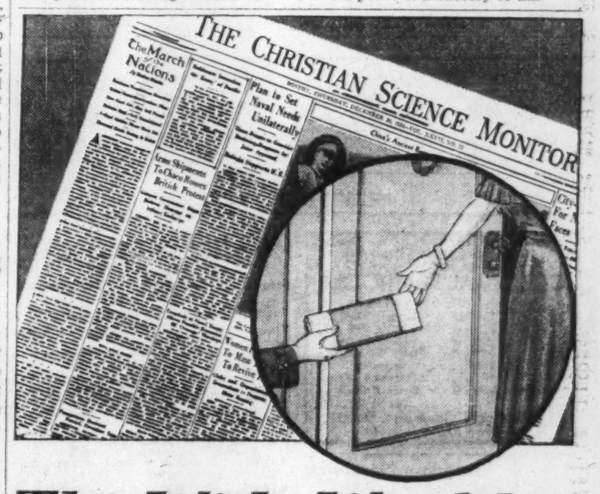
"The American people are today purchasing gasoline at less money per gallon than are the citizens of any country of this world, yet the taxes on gasoline from a barrel of crude that sells for $1 are approximately $1.22.

"The wasting of our natural wealth is bound to create a shortage that will make gasoline considerably more expensive per gallon to the public. Waste can only be eliminated by strict enforcement of laws.

"The states are unable or unwilling to enforce these laws; therefore, the Government, in order to conserve our natural wealth, is obligated to step in.

"It would appear, however, that a trial should be given the industry to govern itself from crude oil production to the consumer, that if this is unsuccessful, then, and only then, should government control of oil right down to the pump be considered, and it will take a lot of consideration because legislation enacted without considerable intelligent thought might possibly open up the greatest racket that this country has ever been subject to—a racket that would make hot oil, which is being produced at the rate of over 1,000,000 barrels a month now, seem like a trifle.

"I feel that legislation of this kind, namely, federal supervision over state control as it pertains to production, with the industry governing itself in its refining and marketing branches, for a test period, would prove satisfactory to all."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HA-35

# Arkansas Team Pushes Further Ahead in Race

## Remains Undefeated in Battle for Southwest Basketball Honors

**Southwest Conference Basketball Standing**

| | Won | Lost | Points For | Points Agst | P C |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arkansas | 6 | 0 | 236 | 150 | 1.000 |
| Southern Meth. | 4 | 2 | 206 | 153 | .667 |
| Rice | 4 | 3 | 242 | 222 | .571 |
| Texas | 3 | 3 | 209 | 202 | .500 |
| Texas A. & M. | 3 | 3 | 209 | 218 | .500 |
| Baylor | 2 | 6 | 216 | 208 | .250 |
| Texas Christian | 1 | 6 | 164 | 239 | .143 |

**Games This Week**

Friday

Arkansas vs. Texas at Austin.
Southern Methodist vs. Texas A. & M. at College Station.

Saturday

Arkansas vs. Texas at Austin.
Southern Methodist vs. Rice at Houston.
Baylor vs. Texas Christian at Fort Worth.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 14—The University of Arkansas pushed further ahead in the Southwest Conference basketball race last week, winning two more contests to bring its total number of Conference victories for the season to six. Meanwhile, Southern Methodist University replaced the University of Texas as the outstanding threat to Arkansas's lead.

A three weeks' lay-off seemed to have had little effect on the Razorback quintet as it took the Baylor University Bears into camp by scores of 37 to 27 and 48 to 30.

Southern Methodist gained an advantageous position by defeating Texas Christian University 36 to 20 and then trouncing Texas A. & M. College, 44 to 21.

Texas dropped back into a tie for fourth position with Texas A. & M. by dropping a 49-to-35 decision to Rice Institute, which gained third place by the victory. Texas Christian lost a chance to come out of the cellar by going down to Texas A. & M., 40 to 20.

The leading Arkansas five will get its first real test of the season this week, when it journeys from its home court to meet the University of Texas in contests Friday and Saturday nights.

A pair of victories for Texas will give the up-and-coming Southern Methodist five a chance to go into a tie for the leadership. The Mustangs go to South Texas the latter part of this week to play Texas A. & M. and Rice Institute. Since its two defeats at the hands of Texas and Baylor in its opening games of the season, Southern Methodist has not lost a contest.

Texas Christian will have another chance to emerge from the bottom of the standing when the Baylor University Bears invade Fort Worth Saturday night.

Despite his team's two setbacks, Theo Alford '35, Baylor University forward, maintained the lead in the individual scoring race by making 20 points in the two Arkansas games. Alford's total is now 75 points. J. S. Gray '35, Texas forward, holds second position with 70 points. Taft Moody '35, Arkansas captain and forward, is in third place with 65 markers. Alford, despite the fact that he has 5 points more than Gray and 10 more than Moody, is not the real leader. He has played in two more games than either Gray or Moody.

The first real scoring sprees in Conference play came last week. H. L. Poole '35, Arkansas center, tallied 24 points, half his team's total in Arkansas' second game with Baylor, to take the lead in the individual scoring race per game. Gray, who holds the Conference record for the most points in one game with 32 markers to his credit, scored 21 points against Rice. The highest number of points for one game this season until last week was 17 markers, scored by Gray against Baylor and Alford against Texas A. & M.

## College Basketball Results

Albright 53, Lebanon Valley 48.
Annapolis 32, West Virginia 21.
Armour Tech 32, Wayne 32.
Baltimore 47, Penn M. C. 45.
Birmingham Southern 49, Howard 28.
Clarkson 47, Hobart 25.
Centenary 56, Louisiana S. N. 22.
Dartmouth 29, Cornell 20.
Davis-Elkins 61, W. V. Wesleyan 29.
Illinois S. N. 53, Charleston (Ills.) T. 36.
Jamestown 46, North Dakota State 35.
Kalamazoo 25, Olivet 22.
Knox 30, Monmouth 27.
Louisville 23, Georgetown (Ky.) 21.
Macomb 27, Augustana 23.
Mankato T. 33, St. Mary's (Minn.) 28.
Michigan State 32, Kentucky 26.
Mississippi State 32, Louisiana State 67.
M. I. T 39, Clark 30.
Moorhead T. 31, Concordia 29.
Muhlenberg 37, Ursinus 36.
N. C. State 35, Washington & Lee 26.
New Hampshire 52, R. I. State 44.
Salem 42, St. Vincent 36.
South Dakota 36, Omaha 28.
St. John's 45, American 21.
St. Thomas 39, Penn State 37.
Toledo 40, Ohio Northern 35.
Valley City T. 51; Ellendale 24.
Waynesburg 44, Wash. and Jeff. 32.
Westminster 31, Culver Stockton 29.
West Point 43, Delaware 17.
Williams 39, Mass. State 33.

## Cool Both On and Off the Ice

George Hainsworth, Toronto Maple Leaf Goaltender — By a Staff Photographer
Left—Guarding the Net. Right—Hotel Leisure.

# Coolness of Toronto Goalie Real and Not Just a Mask

## George Hainsworth Has Missed Only One Season of Major Playoffs—Holds Many Records—Has Son Following in His Footsteps

"Cool as a cucumber." That expression and the name George Hainsworth are almost synonymous in hockey. Guarding the nets for Toronto Maple Leafs night after night is the mobile little statue of human keenness from Kitchener, Ontario.

It seemed so impossible that a man could stand night after night in the turmoil of the "fastest game in the world" without variance somewhere, that the writer dropped in on him at the University Club the day of the Bruin game at Boston, Feb. 12.

There, to his amazement, the writer found George Hainsworth the same immovable figure that appeared on the ice. Perhaps that is going a little too far, for in person the Toronto goalie is warm and friendly, only cool to excitement or unexpected situations.

**Son on Suddaby Team**

A light of intense interest appeared in his eye when questioned about Mrs. Hainsworth and their 12-year-old boy, Billy. About hockey he was ready and willing with all answers, but the family subject brought forth a weakness to the point of nearly ending the calm coolness in favor of enthusiasm.

Billy, it appears, refutes the custom of so many youngsters. This boy is definitely following in his dad's "footsteps." He is a goaltender for the Suddaby High School seniors, and is well on the way to keeping the name of Hainsworth in hockey long after his father elects to retire. Frank Selke, genial publicity and contact man of the Leafs, has not placed little Billy on the Leafs' reserve list as yet, but we will vouch for it that he is not being overlooked, either.

Back to the subject of coolness again, the writer asked the veteran goalie, pointedly, if he really was cool, or was it merely an outward mask. His answer was frank and honest in that his coolness was no mask. "I have trained myself to be cool," he replied, "and believe it has been beneficial. I have been asked why I did not make some shots look hard, but cannot shake my confidence by risking any showmanship. Whether the shot is difficult or easy I attempt to make the stop with cold calculation."

It has been the writer's privilege to know Tiny Thompson, Boston goalie, for years. Thompson is an excellent skater and stickhandler. The skating point was brought to Hainsworth's attention. He believes that good skating is a valuable requisite, but not too essential. "Many goal tenders of fame have been only fair skaters," he retorted. At the same time he is coaching little Billy to improve himself in that respect all the time. "It certainly means much to skate well for balance purposes when shifting from side to side and is even more important if racing for a loose puck ahead of fast-skating forwards."

**Does Not Watch Eyes**

Hainsworth mentally clocks the characteristics of opposing marksmen, but does not catalogue them, their particular shots or their methods of attack. Often stories are written that goalies watch the eyes of the opponent, but the Toronto goalie does not. He keeps his attention centered on the puck when dangerous situations arise and tries to out-guess the shooter instinctively. Whether his method is the best or not is too technical to decide; but the fact remains that Hainsworth has been a top-notch major league goalie for years and still continues to be.

One other subject upon which his answer was sought was the reason for so few shutouts this season. Here the tactful Leaf guardian graciously avoided the answer the writer expected. "Guess the combination of new rules, speed and better attacks has stopped shutouts and increased scoring," he replied. He never mentioned the high-scoring defensemen who, seeking points, leave their positions time and again today, nor did he mention about back-checking forwards. Defensemen are caught down the ice much more than usual today and the burden upon the goalies has increased.

George H. Hainsworth was born at Toronto, Ont., Canada, June 26, 1897. He moved to Kitchener (then known as Berlin) when three years of age and has made that location his home since. He weighs in the vicinity of 150 pounds, is 5ft. 6in. in height and holds his stick on the left side. His earliest hockey career began as manager and goaltender of the Kitchener Mavericks when 14 years of age and his rival team was managed by Frank Selke, present executive of the Toronto Leafs.

Following several years of amateur hockey in which he played on the Allan Cup championship team of 1917-18, he was selected to play on a western Ontario all-star team in his first year of junior hockey and played amateur baseball at shortstop and catcher for Kitchener in the old Trolley League. He gained much of his goaltending knowledge from Hughie Lehman, goalie for the Kitchener pros back in the "dim and dark" ages.

In the 1923-24 season he turned professional with the Saskatoon Sheiks on the Canadian prairies with such team mates as Newsy Lalonde, coach, the Cook brothers and others who have since passed from hockey. That season the team missed the playoff, but Hainsworth has been in the playoffs every year since and twice on Stanley Cup teams when Canadiens won in 1929-30 and 1930-31. He played three years for Saskatoon and then came to Canadiens.

**Record of 22 Shutouts**

With the Frenchmen of Montreal the Kitchener goalie began his most prominent career. He won the Vezina Trophy the first three years it was awarded to goalies for fewest goals against. Then came his great year of 1928-29. That season he had 22 shutouts in 44 games and had the almost unbelievable record of having only 43 goals scored against him in the 44 games. In the last 31 games of the season Canadiens lost only twice, with 17 ties. As happens so often because of the peculiar playoff systems of hockey the Canadiens were wiped out that season in three-straight games by Bruins. His defense that season were defensemen who played their positions and left the scoring to such forwards as Howie Morenz, Aurel Joliat, Pit Lepine, Art Gagne and others. Herb Gardiner and Sylvio Mantha were the regular defensemen with Albert Leduc and Marty Burke for relief work. Cecil Hart managed the team.

Over his lengthy career as goaltender Hainsworth estimates that he must have a record of at least 175 shutouts. Since the Maple Leaf guardian has many more years of valuable service yet to give, he is likely to increase his present brilliant record. Incidentally, now that he is with Toronto, it is interesting to note that during his famous 1928-29 season the only team he failed to shut out was Toronto. Canadiens only won one and tied two in six games against the present Leafs.

## Medal Won by Bermuda Pair

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 13 (AP)—The qualifying medal in the first annual mixed two-ball foursome tournament, started yesterday at the Riddell's Bay Golf Club, was won by a home club combination, Arthur C. Gosling and Nancy Pearman, who turned in a 76. Runner-up honors were captured by Eldon Trimingham, a Bermudian, who partnered with long-hitting Barbara Stoddard of New York, to post a 77. Miss Stoddard was in excellent form and frequently was longer off the tees than her partner, who played against the Prince of Wales on his last visit to Bermuda. Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of Philadelphia, former American and British champion, and E. F. Bowling of New York, carded a 78, fashioned from an outgoing 43 and a remarkable recovery 35.

## Mangin Wins Singles Trophy

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Gregory S. Mangin, Heights Casino, for the third year in succession, won the invitation singles final in the invitation lawn tennis indoor tournament at the Casino yesterday and obtained permanent possession of the trophy. In the final he defeated R. Berkeley Bell, New York, winning by a score of 6—4, 6—2, 7—5. The doubles winners were Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Eugene H. McCauliff, who defeated the singles finalists in combination, coming from behind after dropping the first set, to win at 2—6, 6—3, 10—8, 6—3.

# Field, Topseeded, Makes Good Start In Class C Squash

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—E. P. Field, Jr., Princeton Club, leading seeded player, made a fine start yesterday in the United States Class C squash tennis individual championship at Columbia University Club, when he swamped G. M. Ives, Yale Club, 15—0, 15—5. But two others of the seeded players, Louis C. Martin, Bayside Tennis Club, and George H. Froelich, Elizabeth Town & Country Club, were eliminated during the day. I. H. Peck, another of the Yale Club team, put out Martin after three games, while Froelich was the victim of the strong play of Emmet McLoughlin, New York Athletic Club, in straight games. Two more of the Yale Club team reached the third round, when W. M. Silleck, the captain, defeated H. Corash, Shelton Club, 15—11, 15—18, 15—0; and C. G. Hurd, disposed of D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, also in three games. Vincent Furno, Columbia University Club, and the balance of the seeded players will get into action this evening when the second round is completed. The summaries:

**National Class C Squash Tennis Championship—First Round**

W. I. Zabriskie, Princeton Club, defeated H. M. B. Chamberlain, Yale Club, 15—6, 13—18, 15—11.

H. F. Underwood, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated G. V. Caesar, Yale Club, 15—8, 15—3.

**Second Round**

E. P. Field Jr., Princeton Club, defeated G. M. Ives, Yale Club, 15—0, 15—5.

C. G. Hurd, Yale Club, defeated D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, 2—15, 15—8, 15—8.

J. M. Reid, Shelton Club, won from F. C. Vehslage, Essex Club, by default.

I. H. Peck, Yale Club, defeated L. C. Martin, Bayside T. C., 15—3, 5—15, 15—8.

Emmet McLaughlin, New York A. C., defeated G. H. Froelich, Elizabeth Town & C. C., 15—10, 15—6.

Carl E. Good, Essex Club, won from F. D. Sasse, New York A. C., by default.

W. M. Silleck, Yale Club, defeated H. Corash, Shelton Club, 15—11, 15—18, 15—10.

## *Satre Brothers Lead All Rivals in Skiing*

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 14 (AP)—The Satre brothers, Ottar and Magnus, lead all rivals in the race for positions on America's 1936 Olympic skiing team.

The two brothers from Salisbury, Conn., placed one-two in the combined ski jump and 18-kilometer cross-country ski run Tuesday and Wednesday.

Ottar won the jump and placed ninth in the run for a point total of 451.9. Magnus, eighth in the jump and third in the run, trailed his brother by 22.3 points, at 429.6.

Back of these two leaders finished E. J. Blood of Lake Placid, 428.2; Warren Chivers, Dartmouth Outing Club, 427.3; Rolf Monsen, Lake Placid, 426.4; and Gunnar Omand, Chicago, 420.7.

The team to compete in Germany next year will be picked in April.

## Over the Net

BIG BILL TILDEN and his tennis troupe are now in southern California playing a series of professional tennis exhibitions. The star of stars recently celebrated his forty-second anniversary by defeating George Martin Lott Jr. in straight sets, 6—3, 11—9, in San Diego. Tilden, who set up a remarkable record as an amateur, intends to play professional matches as long as his two legs will carry him across the court and his right arm will lift a racket. He has even gone so far as to quit signing autographs in order to save his racket hand!

Despite repeated denials from Frederick J. Perry of England and Helen Hull Jacobs of the United States that they will turn professional, Tilden, according to reports coming from the Pacific coast, expects them both to sign professional contracts within the year. Tilden plans to contact Perry in San Francisco in the near future.

Mrs. Edith Cross Jensen, California net star who was a member of the victorious Wightman Cup team in 1929, has announced her retirement from competition because of a knee injury.

The question of "open" tennis promises to come up again for consideration when the International Tennis Federation holds its annual meeting in Paris in March. The open tournament, allowing professionals and amateurs to meet along the lines of an open golf championship, was turned down at last year's meeting. However, the idea has been gaining support in central Europe. The German Tennis Association, for one, definitely sides with those who sponsor the open tournament plan.

J. Emmett Pare, professional tennis player, one-time member of Bill Tilden's barnstormers, has signed as tennis coach at Tulane University, New Orleans, to succeed Mercer Beasley, who now teaches the game in Bermuda and at Princeton University.

# By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
*Sports Editor*

## Brutus Hamilton as a Forecaster

BRUTUS HAMILTON, former United States amateur all-round champion and now coach of the University of California track and field team, was a great athlete and is now a very successful coach; but there are quite a few sports followers who are inclined to question his ability as a prophesier of what the future track and field records for some events are going to be. We have been hearing a lot about the 4-minute miler and the 9-second sprinter. Some are predicting that it will not be so very long before one or both of them flashes across the athletic horizon, but not so Coach Hamilton, for he of the Golden Bears has been put on record as saying that the best that will ever be done in the 100-yard dash will be 9.13s. and the best for the mile will be 4m. 1.66s. It is interesting to note that in his list of 10 events there are two in which the ultimate record has already been reached. They are the 400-meter dash of 46.2s. and the 16-pound shotput of 57ft. 1in. He does predict, however, that the world will some day see a 15-foot pole vaulter and a 27-foot broad jumper.

**Predicting a Hazardous Undertaking**

We can hardly conceive of a more hazardous undertaking than trying to predict just where our track and field marks are going to bring up. Of course, the day will arrive when the then existing marks will be so good that they will stand for all time; but the man who would today say that they will be such and such is certainly taking long chances. I wonder how many would have predicted 20 years ago that the record for the 16-pound shotput would some day be better than 57 feet, or that somebody would broad jump better than 27 feet. I shall never forget the feeling which went through the Harvard Stadium when Edward O. Gourdin of Harvard became the first athlete ever to broad jump 25 feet. I class it as one of, if not the greatest, track and field performances that I have ever seen, and thought it would stand for a long while. This happened in 1921, and yet I have seen it raised to better than 27 feet. It seems only a short time ago that the first 13-foot pole vaulter put in his appearance, and now we are not satisfied with the 14-footer, but are looking forward to the day that the 15-footer will be a reality. After seeing Keith S. Brown of Yale clear the bar at 14ft. 2in. in the Boston A. A. indoor meet last Saturday, I shall hardly be surprised to hear that he has equaled or bettered 15 feet.

**Look for Better Marks All Along the Line**

It is my opinion that the next 10 or 15 years will see every one of the present marks for the 10 events mentioned by Coach Hamilton wiped off the books, provided, of course, the events continue to be held regularly and do not give way to the metric system of measuring. Improvements in training, better athletic equipment and faster tracks will no doubt figure in the making of better marks. Every once in a while one or two great athletes of nearly equal ability appear in a certain event, and when they do the loser is pretty apt to press the winner so hard that a new record is forthcoming. This has been the case with such athletes as Glenn Cunningham and Bill Bonthron in the one-mile and 1500-meter distances; Bill Carr and Ben Eastman in the 440-yard and 400-meter events; Keith Brown and William Graber in the pole vault; Jack Torrance and John Lyman in the shotput; Ralph Metcalfe and Eddie Tolan in the 100 and 220-yard dashes. Having watched such athletes as mentioned above set up new marks for their specialties, I am ready to concede that none of the present records is safe, and would be willing to venture the prophecy that some day we will see the 9-second sprinter and the 4-minute miler.

# *Republican Team Needs Pitcher*

★ ★ ★

## *Baseball Champions of Congress Face Setback Unless Boxman Can Be Salvaged*

★ ★ ★

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 (AP)—Defeated in politics lately by the Democrats but still baseball champions of Congress, the Republicans face a setback this session unless a "nine-inning" pitcher can be salvaged from the G. O. P. ranks.

"We licked 'em in 1932 and 1933 and they were scared to play us last session," boasted Representative Charles Millard of New York, manager of the Grand Old Party's diamondeers, yesterday.

"But this year, it may be different," he added, "when we lost Vince Carter of Wyoming, our pitcher, our club was just about wrecked. Vince was in good condition and had enough on the ball to last the whole game."

For many years the baseball game between the Democrats and Republicans has furnished a refreshing interlude from politics. The Republicans came from behind in the eighth inning to win the last game, 18 to 16.

The Republicans also must find a second baseman to replace George Blanchard of Wisconsin, who did not return. It was Blanchard who had a perfect day at bat in the 1933 game. Representative James Wolfenden of Pennsylvania can again handle one outfield post, while Richard Wigglesworth of Massachusetts and a newcomer, L. C. Arends of Illinois, may fill in the other fly chasing jobs.

W. C. Andrews, of New York, a converted outfielder, will be available to catch and the infield may line up this way: Leo Allen of Illinois at first, Fred Hartley of New Jersey at short, W. P. Lambertson of Kansas at third, with the second baseman yet to be chosen.

"We had no business losing either of the last two games," Tom McMillan of South Carolina, Democratic captain said. "We'll be ready for them this year.

The Democrats are set. They have lost J. Russell Ellzey of Mississippi, but outfielder Jennings Randolph of West Virginia can handle his first base assignment.

The pitching corps of Millard Caldwell, Florida; Ray Cannon, Wisconsin and Milton West, Texas, are holdovers. Emmet O'Neal of Kentucky, "drafted" at the November elections, will be a worthy addition. His pitching slants once attracted the attention of John J. McGraw.

## Smith Has Low Score

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Feb. 14 (AP)—Horton Smith of Chicago won the $2000 invitational golf tournament here yesterday with a 280, bringing to a close California's winter golf season. Ky Laffoon, another Chicagoan, finished second with a 281, and Harry Cooper, Chicago, and Fred Morrison, Pasadena, tied for third with scores of 282 for the 72 holes. Smith's victory was worth $400 to him. Laffoon got $250 for second place and an additional $25 for his flashy 61, shot in the closing round, which was the lowest round score of the day. Cooper and Morrison received $175 each, and Dick Metz, also of Chicago, got $125 for fifth place. Metz's score was 284.

## Marylebone Club Wins

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Feb. 13 (Canadian Press)—Great Britain's touring Marylebone Cricket Club eleven won its second match against British Guiana yesterday by nine wickets, scoring 205 runs for only one wicket in the second innings. The scores were: British Guiana, 188 for eight declared and 57; M. C. C., 41 for five declared and 205. The match was featured yesterday by the completion of Wally Hammond's 100th century in first-class cricket. The brilliant British batsman had 106 and was still batting strongly when play was closed.

## New Contract for Stengel

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 14 (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Baseball League today signed Casey Stengel to a new three-year managerial contract, running through 1937, after canceling a previous agreement which still had a year to run. It was said the new contract called for a "substantial increase" in his salary. Stengel's previous agreement, signed last spring for a two-year term, was said to call for $10,000 a year. No intimation was given as to the terms of the new three-year contract beyond the fact that it was an increase.

## Canadian-American Hockey League

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 19 | 6 | 9 | 108 | 82 | 44 |
| Providence | 14 | 7 | 10 | 78 | 79 | 35 |
| Quebec | 15 | 3 | 15 | 98 | 78 | 33 |
| New Haven | 11 | 6 | 16 | 81 | 94 | 28 |
| Philadelphia | 12 | 2 | 21 | 79 | 111 | 26 |

**Results Feb. 13**

Boston 4, Providence 2.
Philadelphia 6, Quebec 3.

## International Hockey League

| | Won | Tied | Lost | Goals For | Goals Agst | Pts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 17 | 7 | 12 | 98 | 74 | 34 |
| Buffalo | 17 | 4 | 13 | 88 | 80 | 34 |
| London | 16 | 3 | 12 | 68 | 77 | 32 |
| Cleveland | 15 | 0 | 16 | 85 | 88 | 28 |
| Syracuse | 14 | 2 | 18 | 85 | 88 | 28 |
| Windsor | 11 | 6 | 19 | 69 | 90 | 22 |

**Results Feb. 13**

Syracuse 6, Windsor 1.
Buffalo 4, Cleveland 1.

## Sheldon Wins Gold Racquet

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 13—Huntington D. Sheldon of New York won the Gold Racquet tournament of the Tuxedo Park Racquet and Tennis Club here Tuesday, defeating J. Richard Leonard of New York in the final round, 15—1, 11—15, 15—5, 14—15, 15—4. The winner gave a brilliant display of racquets, and he had to in order to defeat the Canadian amateur champion.

## Miss Bauer Defeats Mrs. McBean

NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, Feb. 14 (AP)—Jean Bauer, of Providence, R. I., won her first round match yesterday in the British colonial women's amateur golf tournament, defeating Mrs. L. McBean, of Montreal, Canada, three and two. Miss Bauer, was two down at the turn of the 18-hole match, but quickly squared the game by winning the tenth and twelfth holes. Halving the thirteenth, she won the next three.

## Munn Wins Shootoff

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 14 (AP)—Orson Munn of New York yesterday won a shootoff from Oliver G. Mitchell, Natick, Mass., to win first place in the scratch singles of an international skeet and trap-shooting tournament, which opened Tuesday. Munn scored 24 hits out of 25 shots against 23 for Mitchell. They were tied at completion of the regulation 50 shots Tuesday and both broke 25 targets in the first shootoff.

# Sporting Around the Hub

WHILE the Bruin Cubs have easily handled the strong opposition of the Providence Reds, Canadian-American Hockey League champions, this season, the locals have not fared so well against the New Haven Eagles, their opponents tonight in the Boston Arena. In nine games played between the Eagles and the Cubs to date, the locals have won four, tied two and lost three. Since Jerry Shannon, left winger, has been taken up to the Bruins, the Cubs have loaned Jack Shill for the time being. New Haven will present a new player, Norman (Dutch) Schultz, from Detroit Olympics, in tonight's game. The last contest between the Cubs and New Haven, played in Boston last Thursday, ended in a hectic 3-to-3 overtime struggle.

Edward P. Batchelder of Watertown, captain and first baseman of the Tufts College baseball team last year, has been appointed assistant baseball coach at Tufts. Batchelder succeeds Robert S. Verge.

A crowd of several thousand persons viewed the first outdoor skating carnival held on the Charles River Lagoon last night. The affair, which included figure skating, relay racing, barrel jumping and stunts, proved so much of a success that the committee looks forward with encouragement to its legislative program, which proposes to create a bureau of recreation within the Metropolitan District Commission.

The University Club won the Class B Massachusetts interclub squash racquets championship last night when it defeated the Union Boat Club Whites, 3 to 2, in the last of the round-robin playoff series. The match was played on the Boston A. A. courts.

A service of 22 years with the Winchester Country Club, from club professional to general manager, terminated last night when some 200 attended an informal dinner of tribute to Harry Bowler. No reasons were forthcoming as to his withdrawal nor were his future plans designated, although it is believed that he will make connections with another local club shortly. Phil Hendrick, Winchester official, acted as toastmaster and introduced the following speakers: Charles E. Mason, president of the M. G. A.; John Abbott, past president of Winchester; Leslie Cottrell, Bear Hill professional, who represented the New England section of the P. G. A.; A. Linde Fowler, Boston sports writer, and Francis Ouimet. Bowler was presented with a wrist watch, a silver piece and a check for $500. Bowler always has been a popular figure in local golf circles.

America's greatest all-time volleyball player, Charles (Chuck) Ward of the Germantown Y. M. C. A. team, the former national champion, will be seen in action in Boston on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock in the Huntington Avenue Branch, Boston Y. M. C. A. For 10 consecutive years he has been picked on the All-America volleyball team, which is a record not equaled by any other player. Among his teammates who will play against the Boston 'Y' and Providence 'Y' squad are Harold Osborn, once holder of the indoor and outdoor records for high jumping, and Dr. J. L. Root, captain and coach of the Germantown (Penna.) team.

Boston's best known volleyball player is Elmer Westlund who has been on the local 'Y' varsity for eight years. Other members of the Boston squad which won the New England championship at Providence last Saturday are Capt. John Maloney, Dr. David Gordon (president of the New England Volleyball Officials Association), James Doherty, Charles Sweet, Benjamin Hemmerlin and Ernest York.

## Eagles Sell Finnigan

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 14 (AP)—Belief grew here yesterday that plans were under way to liquidate the St. Louis Eagles, tail-end club of the National Hockey League, with the sale of Frank Finnigan, veteran forward and defense man, to the Toronto Maple Leafs. Sale of Finnigan for $10,000 followed by two days a deal which sent Scotty Bowman and Syd Howe to Detroit for a reported price of $50,000. However, President Redmond Quain of the Eagles, last night, in a wire from Ottawa, Can., stated the club's policy is "to continue in St. Louis."

## College Hockey Results

Dartmouth 6, Middlebury 0.
Yale 9, Colby 1.

## College Wrestling Result

St. Lawrence 33, Colgate 3.

## College Fencing Result

Harvard 23, Mass. Tech. 4.

# Frances Siegel Wins Junior Foils Title

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Frances Siegel, formerly of New York University, now representing the Waverley Fencing Club, won the United States foils junior championship for women last night at The Fencers Club, after a fence-off with Maria Cerra of the Salle d'Armes Vince. Carol Alessandroni of the home club, was third, and the other finalist was Mrs. Kathleen Hughes-Hallett of Detroit.

Fourteen candidates appeared, and were divided into two strips, with four advancing, to the semi-final strips of four each. On the first semifinal, Miss Siegel and Miss Alessandroni were the survivors, with two victories each. But on the other the test of touches was needed, as Miss Cerra, Mrs. Hallett and Madeline Grasson, each won two bouts. But Miss Grasson had 13 touches against her, to 10 and 13 against the others and was excluded.

In the final both Miss Cerra and Miss Siegel scored two victories, with the final bout between them going to Miss Siegel, 5—3. This made a fence-off necessary under the rule for championships, and Miss Siegel won this 5—1. Touches decided between Miss Alessandroni and Miss Hallett, the score being 12 against 14 in favor of the home club player.

## Lou Gehrig Returns Home

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (AP)—Lou Gehrig, who cracked out 49 home runs to lead the two big leagues last season, came home from abroad yesterday ready for a battle with the Yankees, if necessary, over the size of his 1935 salary check. Bronzed from a barnstorming tour through the Orient, Gehrig, who arrived on the Berengaria with Mrs. Gehrig, hustled out to his New Rochelle home to get a look at his new contract, the first since 1933, when he signed a two-year agreement for around $23,000 per season after much holding out and haggling.

## Yawl Enters Ocean Race

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, Feb. 14—Stormy Weather, Philip LeBoutillier's yawl, has been entered in the Cruising Club of America race to Norway, which will be started from Newport, R. I., in June. Roderick Stephens Jr. plans to sail her. Everard Endt, Philip LeBoutillier Jr., Edward Foster and Prof. Kenneth Davidson, navigator, will be members of the crew. The yawl was built in 1934. She is 53ft. 11in. overall in length and 39ft. 8in. on the water.

## College Fencing Result

Harvard 23, Mass. Tech. 4.

# General Classified

**INDEXING**

INDEXING of Prose Works, Bibles, Textbook Concordances and all books of reference, also gold lettering. D. T. S. DENISON, 117 E. 24th Street, New York City.

**REAL ESTATE**

EUGENE, LANE COUNTY, ORE.
City, Suburban and Farm Homes.
Write for list of choice properties for sale.
SAM RUGH REALTY COMPANY
1029 Willamette Street, Eugene, Oregon

**SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN**

EXPERIENCED office worker, assistant sales manager, age 31, desires work any field; salary will go anywhere. X-3, Suite 2000, 333 North Michigan, Chicago.

FORMER treasurer of cereal manufacturer with national distribution seeks connection any locality; experienced sales direction, advertising, promotion, grain purchasing, also paper specialty field; 39; married. H-3, Suite 2000, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago.

YOUNG MAN with 8 years office and field experience desires position with fire insurance company; references. Box W-211, 1499 Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

# Local Classified

**AGENTS WANTED**

SELL my Greeting Card assortment; new boxes now ready; up to 100% profit. ELMER PEASE, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

**APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED**

N. Y. CITY, 171 W. 12—Exceptional, quiet, elevator apartment, 4 rooms, 2 baths, living room 16x26, French doors, refrigerator; subway express; rent $125. Inquire JONES.

**BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS**

H. J. HOFFMAN, Contractor and Builder
Riverside, Conn. P. O. Box 234
Telephone: Old Greenwich 70870

**CLEANING AND DYEING**

YVETTE BLEECHER
CLEANERS and DYERS
Competent Tailoring Department
Altering and Repairing
30 E. 10th St., New York City STuyvesant 9-6803

**DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY**

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

**FURNITURE**

WE BUY HIGH-GRADE FURNITURE and BRIC-A-BRAC for cash. MELLEN'S, 707 Boylston St., Boston. Ken. 3073

**FURNITURE WANTED**

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture pianos silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S 12 East 12th St. N Y C Stuyvesant 9-5973

**HELP WANTED—MEN**

HELP wanted, man to work on dairy farm the year round, $15 a month and board. MRS. O. D. B. CRONK, Stevensville, Pa.

**JEWELERS**

WATCH and Clock Repairing
Expert Work—Reasonable Prices
ARTHUR W. FITT, 25 West St., Boston.

**MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES**

MERCANFILE, industrial and miscellaneous lines may secure cautious and efficient representation in New York City area; strictly commission basis; highest references of character and business ability. Write Box C-3, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

**MILLINERY**

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—LADIES! Have your hats remodeled. The latest styles $1.50. 616 Marlboro Rd. cor. Foster. DORIS—formerly with Joseph's, New York. Mansfield 6-7486.

**MULTIGRAPHING**

TOEPFER-ANDERSON, Promotion Service, Incorporated, 220 East 42nd St., New York City—Direct Mail Advertising; Typ-processing letters; Filling-in; Mimeographing; Multigraphing; Addressing; Hand Signatures; Folding, enclosing, sealing, stamping, mailing. Telephone Vanderbilt 3-7186.

**OLD GOLD AND SILVER**

CASH Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, Plated Jewelry. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, 100 Boylston Street, Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD
HALPER'S 181 MASS AVE., BOSTON

**ORGAN TUNING**

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired
HENRY LEHR
27 years experience serving Greater New York
6551 77th Place, Middle Village L. I., N. Y.
Tel. Juniper 5-7781

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PAINTING, ceilings, papering, floors. Crafts, etc.; reasonable prices. W. SEWARD, 3 Alpine Place, Roxbury, Boston, Mass. High. 3759.

**PAYING GUESTS**

Silder Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk 18

**PERSONAL SERVICE**

LADY will read aloud to those desiring on hourly basis. MRS. HARRIETTE E. CARTER, 133-26 231st Street, Rosedale, N. Y. (Tel. Laurelton 8-9297).

SEE NEXT PAGE


Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Only One of Its Kind in the Bronx"
ISABELLA HENDERSON'S COLONIAL TEA ROOM
Dinner Sunday 12-8 Daily 5-8
Luncheon Daily 12-2:30
35c-50c
Afternoon Tea Daily 2:30-5
20c to 40c
2542 Grand Concourse, Bronx
Just North of Fordham Road

The Barclay
50 WEST 56TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food, Carefully Prepared. Moderate Prices.
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Closed Sundays No Liquor Served

Phone Wisconsin 7-5161
FORMERLY WARE COFFEE SHOP
52 WEST 39TH STREET
Luncheon Combinations from 35c
7-Course Dinner Service 55c and 75c
Also spacious Upstairs Dining Room, which is available for Bridge Parties, Showers, Meetings, etc. LARGE FIREPLACES
All pies, cakes, biscuits, muffins, baked on premises

American Housewives Prepare the TASTY FOOD Served at the Canterbury Lunch
The Prices Are Reasonable
80 Nassau Street
Bet. John and Fulton Sts.
11 A. M.-2:30 P. M.

Shay's Restaurant
Formerly Fleming's
Featuring Luncheons from 30c
Complete Dinners from 55c
Southern Cooking
Open Sundays 4-9 P. M. No Liquor Served
39 West 46th Street Near Fifth Avenue

PALMER S OYSTER BAR —2 West 49th—
Tout de suite Dinners
FOR TARDY THEATREGOERS
Ready French Casseroles at our Oyster Bar get you to the theatre on time.
Best Food—Unobtrusive Entertainment
Come Before or After the Play!

ZUCCA'S
ITALIAN GARDENS
JUST GOOD FOOD
118 WEST 49TH STREET

NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground. Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken, New England Clam Chowder, Boston Baked Beans, and a host of other delicious dishes. Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
DIXIE KITCHEN
1 E. 48TH STREET, NEW YORK

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Vanity Fair Tea Room
1 

# Local Classified

(Continued)

### PIANO TUNING

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING
Reliable work—reasonable rates. Formerly with HARDMAN PECK & CO.
M. OWEN SPENCER
875 W. 180th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Wad. 3-1064

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FLORENCE ATEN IVES
Expert Stenographer—Notary Public
Legal, technical, accountants' reports, mimeographing. 342 Madison Av., N.Y.C. Van. 3-9316.

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DOWN and WOOL PUFFS
Re-covered like new. ATLANTIC MILLS CO., 791 Tremont Street, Boston. Comm. 2451.

### REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN, SPARE OR FULL-TIME WORK with large acquaintance, represent established firm featuring individually tailored outfits to measure; generous commissions, bonuses; openings for supervisors or crew managers in Westchester, New York, Long Island, Staten Island, New Jersey. Call or write PRICE, 340 West 57th, N. Y. City. Col. 5-4711.

### ROOMS TO LET

ATTRACTIVE single or double room, bath adjoining, business woman or couple; kitchen privileges; no other roomers. 8501 Woodhaven Boulevard, Woodhaven, L. I.

BOSTON, 76 Gainsboro St.—Five minutes from The Mother Church, very desirable, warm, comfortable, sunny rooms; single or double; MRS. BROSS, KEN. 5124.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.—Pleasant, large double room, private lavatory; Chester Hill section; private home; near stations; other rooms; very reasonable; references exchanged. Oakwood 7772.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 West 114th—Attractive, near Columbia University, convenient transportation, church; business people; mornings, University 4-8801, HUND.

### SILVERWARE

VALUE Sterling, Plated, Replating, Repairing. Watch Repairing. ANNE EINSOHN (formerly with John Wanamaker), 507 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Van 3-8480.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PRIVATE chauffeur-mechanic (38 years), German-American; splendid references. Write Erich Schmidt, 300 East 79th St., New York City.

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ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
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### TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

## CONNECTICUT

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*Our Part in Merchandising Is to Select the Best in Value.*
Complete Outfitters of Men and Boys for 57 Years
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
FOSTER-BESSE
956 MAIN STREET

*When You Consider Buying a Rug, Remember*
HOWLAND'S
has one of the greatest assortments in southern Connecticut . . . featuring famous Bigelow Sanford Rugs, of lively wool.

*SALE! Entire Stock*
Men's Neckwear and Wool Hose
*All Greatly Reduced!*
MEIGS & CO.

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*JEWELERS*
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Gowns
Suits Furs
*of the Better Kind*
THOMPSON'S

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A. JORDANO
60 Cannon St. Tel. Barnum 1391

Whittemore's SHOE POLISHES
*A Polish or Cream for Every Purpose*

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COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
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*Savings Accounts* *Travelers Checks*
*Safe Deposit Boxes* *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

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Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

Burns Walk-Over Boot Shop
*Main Spring Arch*
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*New Models Now on Display*
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

*Did you forget to send her a Valentine?*
Remember to send her a flower on Washington's Birthday!
Macmillen & Co., Florists
50 ARCH STREET TELE. 359

*Unusual Small Toys, Novelties and Favors for*
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
at the
Quill Stationery Shop
34 E. PUTNAM AVENUE (Post Road)

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

## CONNECTICUT

### GREENWICH

(Continued)

GENERAL ELECTRIC
*All-Steel Refrigerators*
THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 532

We recommend the new ZOTOS Permanent Wave
No machine. No electricity. A revelation of beauty and comfort.
*All other beauty services.*
Harper Method Shoppe
TEL. 641 21 W. PUTNAM AVE.

TAYLOR'S
Books, Stationery, Greeting Cards
Newspapers, Toys, Magazines
COS COB TEL. 2047

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MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Telephone: 2-3619, 1 to 4 Daily, Except Saturday
*Look for Connecticut display advertising in the News Section.*

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The Harvey & Lewis Co.
OPTICIANS
852 MAIN STREET

Boned Chicken
Chicken Broth
Chicken a la King
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Hatch & North Coal Co.
COAL—OIL—COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
Delco Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-1022

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S 2 STATE ST. only
PHONE 6-5355

CRANE-EATON-HURD
Makers of
OUR VARIED ASSORTMENT OF SOCIAL STATIONERY
can satisfy the most fastidious tastes.
*White or tinted—plain or fancy*
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

Special Every Friday and Saturday
BAKED BEANS and BROWN BREAD
Beroth Bread Shops
559 MAIN STREET 1123 MAIN STREET
536 ASYLUM STREET

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The Lyon & Billard Co.
*LUMBER—COAL*
BUILDING MATERIALS
12 S. COLONY ST. Phone 2440
*Over 35 years of fair dealing and good service.*

*Perfection Is Our Aim*
The Domestic Laundry Company
*Launderers—Dry Cleaners*
136 HANOVER STREET Phone 1803

CHURCH & MORSE
*Hardware*
*Housefurnishings*
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 550

### MIDDLETOWN

CENTRAL DRUG STORE
344 MAIN STREET PHONE 997
SPECIAL NOON-DAY LUNCHEONS ..... 35c

Middlesex Beauty Salon
350 MAIN STREET PHONE 350
PERMANENT WAVING
SHAMPOOING, FINGER WAVING
MARCELLING, HAIRCUTTING
MANICURING
*All Done the Proper Way*

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
189 MAIN STREET

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'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
*"America's Finest Anthracite"*
24 DWIGHT STREET Ph. 2798

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If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-3215, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 2-4 daily except Saturdays.
*Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.*

Flowers and Plants
*from*
*Our Own Greenhouses*
MUNRO'S
*THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS*
970 CHAPEL ST. TEL. 7-4654

## CONNECTICUT

### NEW HAVEN

(Continued)

*Specializing in Orthopedic Extension Work*
NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.
135 TEMPLE ST.

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All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
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THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
67 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2624, 2-1374

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MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
*Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven*
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ORIENTAL RUGS
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9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
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The books reviewed on the Monitor Book Page will be found on our shelves

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Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
*Our Work Speaks for Itself*
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QuinnipiaC Coal Company
*Deserve a Trial for*
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Specialized Automotive Service
Ignition—Brakes—Radiators
Carburetors—Radio
Shock Absorbers
AUTO ELECTRIC
Sales & Service Co. Inc.
120 Goffe St. Phone 8-4141

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STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
*A Mutual Savings Bank*
Safe Deposit Boxes

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Clothiers and Furnishings
*TWO STORES*
Norwalk 27 Wall St. | So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
*New Location*
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The Heating & Plumbing Co.
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Jobbing and Alterations a Specialty.
Oil Burners Installed. Estimates Cheerfully Given.
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New Ring Mountings
We are offering a new line of Ring Mountings for Diamonds. Large and small—mountings in the newest tailored designs.
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*JEWELER and SILVERSMITH*
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Established 1898

The Knitting Bowl
30 WEST AVENUE, SO. NORWALK, CONN.
*A Little Knitting Shop*
WITH
A Colonial Atmosphere
*Free Knitting Instructions* Open until 9 P.M.

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*Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.*

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916 HOPE STREET
DRY CLEANING and PRESSING
*Call and Deliver*
TEL. 4-0605

SPRINGDALE ICE & COAL CO.
943 HOPE ST., SPRINGDALE, CONN.
Fuel Oil, Building Materials
Electric and Ice Refrigerators

## CONNECTICUT

### STAMFORD

(Continued)

Headquarters in Stamford for
The Famous Arrow Shirts
*Complete Stocks*
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
261 MAIN STREET

SIDE O' HILL FARM
Daniel H. Bly
NORTH STAMFORD ROAD
Milk Fed Broilers
PHONE 4-8867

BALMER & FERRIS
21 Bank Street
Our ANNUAL MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALE now in Progress.
TEL. 4-0721

### WATERBURY

*Do you know we carry a most complete line of*
BOYS' KAYNEE BLOUSES and SHIRTS?
Of fast color materials that will wear and wear. 98c to $1.49.
The Miller & Peck Co.

ZORIC
DRY CLEANING PROCESS
PERRY'S, Inc.
PHONE 3-3161

*Shop and Save in Our*
FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
HOWLAND-HUGHES
BANK STREET

*See the New*
"KENWOOD" BLANKET
It's a new grade The Kenwood Mills have produced to best all competition in the line of cheaper blankets—in all the beautiful Kenwood colors. Almost as good as the best quality Kenwood, and a wonderful blanket at its price.
$6.50 Each
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

## MARYLAND

### BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Hopkins Beauty Salon
Marie C. Little
*All Branches of Beauty Culture*
Hopkins Apts. 31st and St. Paul Sts.
Belmont 5600

## NEW YORK

### ALBANY

John C. Myers Co.
February Sale of
WM. A. ROGERS
SILVER
1/2 PRICE
The Graceful Grandeur Pattern Is a New Open Stock Pattern
SILVER—*STREET FLOOR*

WHITNEY'S
*February Sale*
*Fine Furniture*
Saves You 10 to 50%
WHITNEY'S
ALBANY, N. Y.

JOHN B. HAUF
INCORPORATED
ANNUAL FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE
Featuring the Famous OSTERMOOR Inner Spring Mattress, Regular $42.50, at..... $29.85
175 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

Harry Simmons Co., Inc.
Broadway and Madison Ave.
Lower prices on dependable furniture owing to low expenses and cash selling plan.

West Gate Corporation
589 CENTRAL AVE.
American Oil Co.
Fuel Oil Orange
"Amoco" American

### BINGHAMTON

Superior COAL
Superior WYOMING ANTHRACITE "Kerry Kolloy"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
*The same coal from the same mine all the time*
345-357 Grand Ave. Phone 7-5815

## NEW YORK

### BINGHAMTON

(Continued)

PERFECTION DRY CLEANING CO. INC.
We Clean Everything Cleanable
*Spring Cleaning is just around the corner.*
Let us help with your Curtains, Draperies, Blankets Covers, etc.
*SATISFACTION GUARANTEED*

FURNITURE SALE
Only high-grade furniture that we can guarantee is carried in this store. For that reason our annual February Sale brings a big response. Be among the first to get these fine pieces of furniture at low prices.
at McLEAN'S

FINAL CLEARANCE
ends SATURDAY
*Special Lots—To Close Out*
I. MILLER'S ..... $12.50 at $7.50
INGENUE'S ..... $8.75 at $5.00
VITALITY'S ..... $6.75 at $4.00
Parlor City Shoe Co.
40 COURT STREET DIAL 4-3314

LOCK-TITE ROOFING CO.
D. T. HOLLOWAY
ROOFING SIDING REPAIRING
Phone 2-0818 139 CHAPIN ST.

### BRONXVILLE

*WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE*
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED

Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

PHOTOGRAPHY
MAGDALEN S. GASS
76 BELLAVISTA STREET
TUCKAHOE TEL. TUCK. 4016

HORLICK'S
*The Original*
MALTED MILK
EDGAR S. BELLIS
DRUG STORE
116 Pondfield Road Tel. 1073

Pondfield Bakery
77 PONDFIELD ROAD
Try our Delicious Pies, Cakes, Rolls, Buns, etc.

*They are baked right in our own store.*

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
*Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics*
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260-6261

The Quill Pen
*Fine Stationery*
*Dinner and Party Favors*
*Imported Novelties*
*Greeting Cards Library*
115 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 5678

THE NOSEGAY

*Flowers*
*Proprietor Service*
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TELEPHONE 0310

*Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, etc.*
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3282

Spencer's
SPORTS WEAR SHOP
Knitted Dresses and Suits in the new Hand-Knit effects.
69 PONDFIELD ROAD TELEPHONE 0937

COAL WOOD OIL

Masons' and Builders' Supplies
Gramatan Coal & Supply Co., Inc.
73 Kraft Avenue Tel. 5090

D. Struss, Inc.
*Fancy Groceries*
Delicatessen, Fruits, Vegetables
86 PONDFIELD ROAD
Tel. 5650-5651

General Insurance
NO account too small
service too great
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. Mott Haven 9-8145
New York City Yonkers 4883

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED
108 Kraft Ave.
Tel. 2107

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store

### BUFFALO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Grant 7431, 10 to 2 daily.
*Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.*

WIESE, *Florist*
*Flowers for Everybody*
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

## NEW YORK

### BUFFALO

(Continued)

Anthracite
Bituminous
Fireplace Logs
Coke

*A Fuel for Every Purpose*
J. Q. Clarke Coal Co., Inc.
G. J. ARMITAGE, Mgr.
111 MARION STREET
PHONE DELAWARE 3300

*Dustless* *Full-Burning*
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
SPAULDING, HEDSTROM & SPAULDING CORP.
15 E. Genesee St. CLeveland 7900

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING CO.
Tru-cleaners
West Utica St., Nr. Delaware

BLUE COAL and
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
GEORGE GRADER
51 W. NORTHRUP PL. Pa. 6796

### GLOVERSVILLE

ENERGETIC SHOE SALE
*Prices Greatly Reduced*
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 N. Main Street

BEECH-NUT BABY FOOD
Collins & Stilwell
*Quality Grocers* 2090-2091

### JAMESTOWN

*When in Jamestown Eat at*
DAVIS'
325 EAST FOURTH STREET
Phone 62-525
*Rooms for Tourists*

Saturday
February 16th
Dollar Day

Abrahamson-Bigelow Co.
*Jamestown's Big Department Store*

### KENMORE

QUALITY
WERNER'S FOODS
Delicatessen
3145 DELAWARE AVE. RI. 2564

THE WIGGERY
EXPERT MANICURING
*Edmond Process*
*Permanent Waving*
*Hair Cutting*
*Marcelling*

GLADYS CHANDLER
2803 DELAWARE AVENUE. RI. 2111

### LARCHMONT

Drive
A Plymouth or Chrysler
For Comfort and Performance
CHRYSLER MOTOR SALES and SERVICE
Now located at the STATION PLAZA
Telephones
For Service 2003 Larchmont 1331 for Sales

*CLEANERS DYERS*
Larchmont Centre Tailor
I. STERN, *Prop.*
We specialize in Remodeling Furs.
1929 PALMER AVE. Tel. Larchmont 156

*PAINTER DECORATOR*
F. ULLMANN
140 Harmon Drive
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

● Esso ● Essolene ● Essolube
WEBB SERVICE
65 Post Road Larchmont 367
*SPECIALIZED AUTOMOTIVE SERVICE*

## *Long Island*

### BALDWIN

Service—Quality—Cleanness
is our Motto
For Better Cakes, Pies and Bread
Try HEIM'S
HEIM'S BAKERY
70 No. Grand Ave.
TELEPHONE FREEPORT 4957

### DOUGLASTON

DOUGLASTON MARKET
GEORGE KEYES, Prop.
Prime Meats, Poultry and Sea Foods, Fancy Fruits, Groceries, Vegetables
Tel. BAyside 9-2080, 9-2081, 9-1749
DOUGLASTON, L. I.

### FAR ROCKAWAY

Far Rockaway 7-2838—7-0402
A. ABRAMSON
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
1110 OAK PLACE

## NEW YORK

### *Long Island*

### FAR ROCKAWAY
### Cedarhurst

Valencia Meat and Fish Markets, Inc.
CEDARHURST WOODMERE
FAR ROCKAWAY

### FAR ROCKAWAY
### Woodmere

Mrs. B. R. MATTHEWS
REAL ESTATE
*and* INSURANCE
(Woodmere Blvd., Facing the Station)
Tel. Cedarhurst 3222

Tel. Cedarhurst 1716
John Berger, Prop.
CHATEAU MARKET
Meats, Poultry and Provisions
STATION PLAZA OPP. STATION

### FLUSHING

GENERAL ELECTRIC
MAZDA LAMPS
*All Sizes at*
LOWERRE'S PHARMACY
149-24 41ST AVENUE
*Opposite Murray Hill Station*
FLUSHING 9-1701 FLUSHING 9-7203

CLARA P. ANDREWS
*HAIRDRESSER*

154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.
*Complete Beauty Service*
Open Tues. and Fri Evenings Until 9 P. M.
Phone Flushing 9-2813

Furniture, Antiques, Glassware, Prints, Books, Silver, Rugs, Paintings, Works of Art Bought and Sold
Whitman's Auction Rooms
INC
154-16 Northern Blvd. Ph. Fl. 9-1811
*Open Wed. and Sat. Evenings*

*FINAL CLEARANCE*
Dresses and Hats
GREATLY REDUCED
*Open Evenings*
*Mondays—Wednesdays—Fridays*
THE BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.

BOUCLES *for Spring*
*Latest Shades and Models*
$6.95 $10.95 $16.50
*The Sport Shop*
41-51 MAIN STREET

### FOREST HILLS

SHELBOURNE GARAGE
Storage—Greasing—Washing
Simonizing
Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
It's here . . . AEROTYPE
Cars go for it! Esso
107-18 70TH RD. BOulevard 8-1219, 1239

### FREEPORT

*Walk-Over*
*for Men and Women*
*Florsheim* and
*Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
*Established 1910*
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
*Exclusive but not expensive.*

"For Better Values"
LITWAK'S
DEPT. STORE
FREEPORT
*Munsingwear*
*Run-Resist Undies*
*Bloomers—Panties—Vests*
*Step-Ins*
69c each
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

FRED C. BERGE & CO.
Income Tax Consultants
Accountants
22 PINE ST. PHONE
FREEPORT FREE. 2887

CAROL GREEN'S
*All SKI SUITS and SPORTSWEAR*
*Reduced for Clearance*
NOW SHOWING
New Spring Neckwear, Bags, Gloves, Hosiery, Sweaters, Skirts, Blouses, Corsets and Lingerie
60 SO. MAIN STREET, FREEPORT

FLORISTS
A. ADAM & DAUGHTERS
53 W. Merrick Rd. Freeport Phone 2435
298 Fulton Ave. Hempstead Phone 2553
*Member Florist Telegraph Delivery*

### GREAT NECK

*Outfit Your Children for School at the*
NASSAU BOOTERY
HIKING SHOES DRESS SHOES KEDS
64 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

### HEMPSTEAD

SHELL
Jim and Jack
Jerusalem Avenue and Greenwich Street
Goodyear Tires and Accessories
*Your Patronage Is Appreciated*

*You Will Feel Brighter in Your New Dress*
BRIGHTLY NEW PRINTS
Smartly Styled $9.95 to $14.95
LEIGHTON FUR FELT HATS $3.95
Le Gant Corsets—Vassarette Girdles
ETTINGER'S
364 FULTON AVENUE HEMPTEAD

## NEW YORK

### *Long Island*

### HEMPSTEAD

(Continued)

*Walk-Over*
*for Men and Women*
*Florsheim* and
*Red Cross Shoes*
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
*Established 1910*
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
*Exclusive but not expensive*

BEDDING and LINOLEUM
Beds, Springs, Mattresses and Pillows
*Mattresses Remade and Sterilized*
Armstrong's Linoleum and Rugs
Permanent Floors installed. Large selection of Felt Base Linoleums, 3 yards for $1.00.
A. MICHAELS & CO.
262 FRONT STREET HEMP. 4037

TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BRAKE LINING and ACCESSORIES
ON TIME
*You make the terms*
Firestone Service Stores
214 Main St., Hempstead Hemp. 1676—7106

PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7243
Marcel From Paris, Inc.

Hair Dresser of Distinction
Permanent Wave Specialist
Latest Method
All branches of Beauty Culture
249 FULTON AVENUE

CLEARANCE SALE FINE FURS
M. Brewer & Co., Inc.
*Makers of Quality Furs*
243 Fulton Ave., Hempstead, N. Y.
Telephone Hemp. 521 Cold Storage

### JACKSON HEIGHTS

S. RUBIN
*SALE—Wearever Aluminum and Many Other Specials*
DEVOE PAINTS—SKATES GROUND
KNIVES and SCISSORS SHARPENED
8107 NORTHERN BLVD. HAV. 9-0176

BettyHat Shoppe
*Ready Made—Draped to the Head—Individually Styled*
37-28A 82ND STREET HAV. 9-8553

DIXIE
Sandwich Shop and Restaurant
*We Serve Dinners, Lunches, Teas*
Southern Cooking
Open from 7 A. M. to 1 A. M.
3752 82nd Street Hav. 9-9422

EVELYN MOSHER
WOMEN'S COTTON DRESSES
Sizes 14 to 46 at $1.98 to $3.98.
GIRLS' COTTON DRESSES
Sizes 3 to 16 reduced to $1, $1.50 and $1.98
37-09 83RD STREET *Next to Dinner Bell*

PERFECTION
CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
37-62 86th Street, near Roosevelt Ave.
Telephone Newtown 9-6975

Newtown 9-8650
*Manufacturing*
FURRIER
Fur Coats, Ready-to-Wear and Made-to-Order
86-17 Roosevelt Avenue at 87th Street

HAvemeyer 4-8220
Orders Promptly Delivered
J. HABERMAN
*Butter, Eggs and Groceries*
62-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

the little shop
gifts and greeting cards
arthur tower, decorator
4029 82nd street newtown 9-3450

HONESTY—COURTESY—SERVICE
*A SUGGESTION When in Need of a Gift*
WATCHES and RINGS
WATCH ATTACHMENTS
JACOB FRIEDMAN
4042 82nd Street Opp. Jackson Theatre

GOLDEN PHEASANT
BARBER SHOP
and BEAUTY SALON
We offer a real man's service by expert barbers and an up-to-date 25c ladies' department headed by Miss Ellen.
82-06 POLK AVENUE New. 9-3936

### JAMAICA

*When you need printing . . .*
JUST CALL
THE HILLSIDE PRESS
The Printers who become a part of your organization by the service they render.
181-04 Jamaica Avenue
Republic 9-7152
PRINTING OF EVERY KIND

THE GARDEN FLORIST
*Member of the F. T. D.*
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0180
*FOREST HILLS STORE*
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330

### JAMAICA—HOLLIS

MIssouri 7-3233 Garden City 9087
ELBERT W. HORTON
*Upholstering*
*Interior Decorating*
191-17 JAMAICA AVENUE
Corner 192nd Street, HOLLIS, N. Y.

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

#### KEW GARDENS
(Continued)

*Not down to a Price, but up to Quality*

**One-Day Service!**

All garments are insured by a $20,000 policy against fire or robbery.

**ORION CLEANERS**
81-26 LEFFERTS BLVD. VIRGINIA 7-2207
*We call and deliver anywhere.*

#### LYNBROOK

**SILK CITY**
DISTRIBUTORS
Mill Ends — Dress Lengths and Materials from the Bolt
381 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Next Door to Telephone Co.

**The Powder Puff Beauty Shop**
OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 P. M.
TEL. LYNBROOK 3824
385 SUNRISE HIGHWAY
Near Atlantic Ave. LYNBROOK, N. Y.

**M. L. Levison**
HARDWARE
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
FLOOR COVERINGS
35 ATLANTIC AVENUE Tel. Lynbrook 75

**Red Ash Coal Company**
INC.
"Buy Red Ash Coal"
FUEL OIL SUPPLIED
Hendrickson and R. R. Avenues
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lynbrook 10280

**Cleaver Bros. Corp.**
*SOCONY PRODUCTS*
*Complete Automotive Service*
Sunrise Highway and Roosevelt Street
and
Broadway and Scranton Avenue
*Telephone* Lyn 9876 and Lyn 1897

**Van Roon Hosiery Shops**
25 ATLANTIC AVENUE LYNBROOK
*HOSIERY*
*CORSETS*
*BRASSIERES*
*LINGERIE GLOVES*

#### PATCHOGUE

**SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.**
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones {Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

**INSURANCE**
FIRE—AUTO—LIFE
*and All Casualty Coverage*
**POTTER & ROBINSONS**
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
30 EAST MAIN STREET TEL. 8

**G. BRANDAU**
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
*Extra Selected*
FANCY POULTRY
*S. & W. Canned Goods*
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

#### PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

**Blue Point Laundry**
Telephone Blue Point 1583
Center Moriches 506
Launderers
and Dry Cleaners

#### PATCHOGUE—Riverhead

**GEORGE D. COLYER**
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
45 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2232

#### QUEENS VILLAGE

Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry
Code No. 31-78
"Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing"
WE BUY OLD GOLD
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village N. Y.
**Tishman's**
Diamonds Re-Set While You Wait

**SARNOFF IRVING HATS**
**IRV and LEW**
217-21 Jamaica Avenue Hollis 5-10129
CLEARANCE SALE NOW ON
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
ARROW SHIRTS

**MODERN 25c BEAUTY SHOP**
All Forms of Beauty Culture
217-02 Jamaica Ave., Nat. City Bank Bldg.
206 Jericho Turnpike, Floral Park

#### RICHMOND HILL

HARDWARE and PAINTS
Keys Made, Saws Filed
and Retoothed
**CHAS. TEITELBAUM**
108-11 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-6121
All work done on premises

GAS SUNOCO OILS — ALSO TEXACO GAS
*Expert Repairs on All Cars*
REJUVENATE YOUR CAR
SPRING SP. $3.95
**Great Eastern Service Station**
119-24 Jamaica Avenue at 120th Street
VIRGINIA 7-10001

**VICK'S**
SERVICE and GAS STATION
General Auto Repairs
High Pressure Greasing
Willard Batteries
9345 104 ST., near ATLANTIC AVE.
CLEVELAND 3-8789

## NEW YORK

### Long Island

#### RICHMOND HILL
(Continued)

*BE ECONOMICAL*
*Save on Your Household Budget*
Roasted or Virginia Style **HAMS** Free of Charge

Housewives: Remember, on each roast we prepare for you there is a great saving, not alone on gas, but also on the ingredients that go to make up the various gravies. If you are not yet a satisfied customer of our unique service, try at once and save time and money for yourself.

**Everbest Pork Provision Co.**
120-13 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0861
110-20 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0456

**PARK LANE BEAUTY SHOP**
*Beauty Culture in All Its Branches*
*Monday Through Thursday*
3 Items for $1.00
108-20 MYRTLE AVENUE VIR. 7-0311
TELEPHONE RICH. HILL 2-2530

**GASAU & KAMP, Inc.**
GROCERIES and DELICATESSEN
CATERERS
*A Dinner of the Better Kind*
113-05 JAMAICA AVENUE
TELEPHONE VIRGINIA 7-9091

**PERRON'S DELICATESSEN**
*The Home of Home Cooking*
Formerly on Jamaica Avenue
NOW 105-14 LIBERTY AVE.
*Yes, We Deliver*
J. N. MAAS A. RUEB

**QUALITY MARKET**
*MEATS*
*FRUITS—VEGETABLES*
Orders called for and delivered.
131-17 JAMAICA AVENUE Ph. Vir. 7-6799

**The SMART SHOP**
EDITH SCHWARTZ
*MILLINERY*
Featuring
Bridal Veils
Bridesmaids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8369

*Famous for Flavor*
**John Luck, Delicatessen**
106-09 Jamaica Ave. RICH. HILL 2-4001

**FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.**
*Quality Meats*
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

QUALITY COAL
**Red Diamond Coal Co., Inc.**
*Phone* CLEVELAND 3-2300

#### RICHMOND HILL
Glendale

**Duchess Laundry Co., Inc.**
6750-6756 MYRTLE AVE.
GLENDALE, L. I.
Telephone EVergreen 2-4899
Quality and Price—With a Desire to Serve You, May We?

#### RICHMOND HILL
Woodhaven

**Parkway Specialty Shop**
CORSETIERES
Gloves—Hosiery
Bryn Mawr and Satin Dasche' Underwear
L'Aiglon Cotton Frocks
HEADY & TREMMEL
3010 JAMAICA AVE. Tel. Virginia 1380

#### ROCKVILLE CENTER

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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*Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section.*

Permanent Waving
*A Beautiful Wave* *A Lasting Wave*
**MOLIETTA Beauty Shop**
49 FRONT STREET Tel. R. V. C. 43

**PARK GRAND SERVICE STATION**
*Specialized Lubrication*
North Park and Grand Avenue Tel. 7849

*All Wearing Apparel Hand Ironed*
Phone Rockville Centre 3944

DORIS' HAND LAUNDRY
171 MAPLE AVENUE

*George's PASTRY SHOP*
Washington Forms, French Ice Cream
French and Danish Pastry
29 N. Park Ave. R. V. C. 3295

#### ST. ALBANS

*Appliance Sales and Service* *Radio Sales and Service*
**BARNHART ELECTRIC and RADIO SHOP**
*Licensed Electrical Contractors*
189-23 LINDEN BLVD.
Tel. LAurelton 8-5518 ST. ALBANS, N. Y.

#### MAMARONECK

Have Your
PRESSING CLEANING
REPAIRING DYEING
*done at the*
Empire Tailoring Co.
123 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. 447
*Furs Glazed and Repaired*

## NEW YORK

#### MAMARONECK
(Continued)

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
*Member of the American Institute of Laundering*
**Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.**
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

#### MOUNT VERNON

**FRED C. ROSCHER**
STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING
*Full Line of Office Equipment*
New Numbers in Printed Stationery @ $1.00.
RENTAL LIBRARY
Greeting Cards
Typewriter Repair Service
ARTISTS' MATERIAL
19 Fourth Avenue Tel. Oakwood 7410

**Kaplan Markets INC.**
ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR
53 SO. 4TH AVE. 471 SO. 5TH AVE.
TEL. OAKWOOD 5010

THE MOUNT VERNON TRUST COMPANY
20 E. 1st St., cor. 3rd Ave.
*(Depositor owned and controlled)*
Make the Trust Company YOUR bank. Every banking facility and complete banking service.

**WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.**
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 14 Fiske Place
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

***Maison Guinness***
*All Branches of*
BEAUTY CULTURE
13 STEVENS AVENUE
PROCTOR BUILDING
Tel. Oakwood 3890

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
5 "CERTIFIED" LAUNDRY SERVICES
Phones
Yorkers 8800 Enterprise 7002
Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 Hawthorne Avenue (Yonkers)

**Berey**
"CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY IN FURS"
Assuring you that "personal service" plus "Truth in Furs" is the foundation upon which we build our reputation of "Reliability in Furs."
MOUNT VERNON ARCADE BLDG.
THIRD AVE. ENTRANCE OAKWOOD 2554

**BON TON DAIRY**
*Butter, Eggs and Cheese*
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 8631
*Hotels and Restaurants Supplied*

#### NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR Super Flame OIL FOR HEAT
Agent Sinclair Refining Co., Inc.
**Andrew Ketterton**
BRIDGE STREET
NEWBURGH, N. Y.
TEL. 3111

**Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company**
22-24 WATER STREET
*Broadway Branch, 244 Broadway*

**JOHNSON & HARE**
*The Store of Cheerful Service*
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

**The C. F. S. Milk Co. Inc.**
*HIGH GRADE*
Milk and Cream
Dairy Products
77 NEST STREET TEL. 1655

**Golden Rule Pure Foods**
*Orange County Sales Representative*
ROBERT A. McLEAN
16 Valley Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 3308-M

**A. A. VOLKRINGER**
*Choice Meats and Poultry*
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

#### NEW ROCHELLE

*Save on Fuel Bills!*
**NUROCO "CONE-CLEANED" ANTHRACITE**
affords a substantial saving—it's scientifically cleansed free of impurities—gives more heat per ton, less ash.
**New Rochelle Coal and Lumber Company**
361 NORTH AVE. N. R. 1000

**FERGUSON'S**
BRIGHTEN YOUR WINTER MENUS WITH A PROMISE OF SPRING! TRY OUR FRESH STRAWBERRIES, NEW POTATOES AND JUICY STALKS OF FRESH RHUBARB.
**New Rochelle 8400**

***Leonard Talner***
JEWELER
WE PAY *IMMEDIATE CASH* FOR YOUR
**Old Gold and Silver**
585 MAIN STREET NEW ROCHELLE 3692

## NEW YORK

#### NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

To Our Monitor Patrons
*May we take this opportunity to thank you for your loyal patronage during the past year in answer to our advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor?*
*We hope that we may continue to have the pleasure of serving you during the coming year.*
*Faithfully yours,*
**Henry, Hairdresser**
458 Main St. New Rochelle 3552

Let the NEPTUNE STORAGE Help you
MOVING PACKING STORAGE
DAILY TRIPS TO NEW YORK CITY
New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Phone: New Rochelle 1300

**CASPARIAN**
*IMPORTER*
Oriental Rugs of Merit
Orientals and Domestics
Cleaned, Repaired, Stored
706 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 5065

**GREGORY'S**
SPORTSWEAR, DRESSES, LINGERIE, NEGLIGEES
CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES
524 Main St. New Rochelle 5549

**Hazel Hinkley, Inc.**
MODES
Room 801, PERSHING SQUARE BLDG.
271 North Avenue New Rochelle 1067

Matrix Shoes
**KRAMER'S**
575 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

#### NEW YORK CITY

*Bronx*

POrdham 4-3090
**MILDRED Beauty Salon**
55-57 West Fordham Road
JAMES ROMANO NICK ROMANO

*Brooklyn*

**NB** TRADE MARK
**Steinlein's HOME MADE MREAD**
*Baked Fresh Twice Daily*
252 Patchen Avenue
(Between Fulton and Halsey)
*Watch for the Baker's special.*

**JOHN BENDER**
Prime Meats and Poultry
602 Nostrand Ave.
Sterling 3-2590

**EPPY SHOPPE'S**
Corsets, Gloves, Hosiery, Lingerie, Blouses, Kimonos, Robes, etc.
**898 Flatbush nr. Church**
261 Utica Ave., nr. Lincoln Pl.
125 Second Ave., New York City
*Corsets and Brassieres fitted to your form by expert fitters.*

**JEWELER**
**R. M. PARTRIDGE**
Finest Repairing of All Kinds
1112 Flatbush Avenue
INGERSOLL 2-8462
OPEN 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
EDMUND HIRSCH, Mgr.

**Joseph's**
MEN'S SMART HABERDASHERY and HATS
738 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Buckminster 4-9565 OPEN EVENINGS

SAILER'S SINCLAIR SERVICE
SINCLAIR OILS
581 Coney Island Ave., near Beverly Rd.

**HIGHWAY HAND LAUNDRY**
*We Do Work of Every Description*
503 Kings Highway
Esplanade 5-1141

World's Largest Range of Shoe Sizes
Men's 4 to 15
Women's 1 to 12
*Over 25 Years' Experience*
**Palter & Fitzgerald, Inc.**
297 LIVINGSTON STREET

***Freda's Beauty Shop***
7503 THIRD AVENUE
Tel. Shore Road 5-9482

CROQUIGNOLE AND SPIRAL PERMANENT WAVE, $5.00
MACHINELESS WAVES
JAMAL STEAM WAVE, $7.00
ZOTOS OIL WAVE, $10.00
CONTOURE COSMETICS

**L. LUBSEN**
**Quality Market**
1840 FLATBUSH AVENUE
MIDWOOD 8-2801
Why not try our Homemade Sausage Meat

*Established Over Twenty-five Years*
CALLAS BROS.
*FLOWERS for All Occasions*
Telephone LAFAYETTE 3-1198-1199

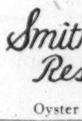
## NEW YORK

#### NEW YORK CITY

*Brooklyn*
(Continued)

A COMPLETE FOOD MARKET
**Carlino Bros.**
7512 THIRD AVENUE
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
*Telephone Orders Delivered*
ATLANTIC 5-0537

*Manhattan*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**Mary Ray**
Russian Beauty Salon
*Hair Dye and Permanent Wave Specialist*
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**Poughkeepsie Days at Luckey's**
Are three days of most exciting and most unusual bargains and the things you will want now and this spring.
*360 Specially Purchased Items Await Your Selection*
**Feb. 14 - 15 - 16**
**Luckey Platt & Co.**

*A Pleasant Place to Eat*
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**EMMADINE FARMS**
Golden Guernsey Milk
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*The Home of*
FINE SHIRTS
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*Satisfaction Guaranteed When You Call* **4501**
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Wedding and Birthday Cakes Made to Order
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Fresh Poultry, New Laid Eggs, Best Butter, Groceries
THE VAN DYK FOOD STORE
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*Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section.*

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*Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.*
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**E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.**
Clinton Ave. S. at Court
*Dividends Never Less Than 20%*

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Women's Wear
*of Smart Individuality*
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## NEW YORK

#### ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
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*Flowers for All Occasions*
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Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
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HOMELIKE MEALS
*Prepared and served by American women.*
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens

COMPLETE AUTO SERVICE
*"Terms to suit your needs"*
Goodrich Tires Brake Service
Goodrich Batteries Gasoline—Oil
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**GOODRICH SILVERTOWN STORES**
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**Erva Jane Smith**
BEAUTICIAN and HAIR STYLIST
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5 "CERTIFIED" LAUNDRY SERVICES
Phones
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Beverly 8800 Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 Hawthorne Avenue

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*Consult* FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
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*Hardware—Fuel Oil Garage*
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

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***Nu Back***
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
*With or Without Inner-Belts*
$3.50 to $10
**THE CARL CO.**
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

*We carry a full line of* **HEINZ** *57 VARIETIES*
Also KRE-MEL
KNOX
*Sparkling* GELATINE
and a full line of
STAPLE GROCERIES
**H. S. BARNEY CO.**
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**A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS**
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YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality! *REMEMBER* Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schnectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
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## NEW YORK

#### SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

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*fresh, pure, good*
*Try Our*
Cup Cakes, Muffins and Cookies
*They Are Delicious*
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Breakfast—Luncheon Supper
*Finest Quality Food at Reasonable Prices*
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*FINE*
CLEANERS AND DYERS
**BROWN & THORN**
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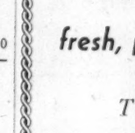
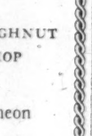

Groceries—Meats
Vegetables—Fish
TEL. 4-3138
1911 S. SALINA ST.

**Home Dairy Co.**
*Cafeteria and Bakery*
118 SO. SALINA STREET
320 SO. WARREN STREET

**P. R. QUINLAN**

*Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere*
366 SO. WARREN STREET

**Coal and Coke**
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

#### UTICA

*The Fashion Center of Utica*
**D. PRICE & CO.**
MODERN FASHIONS
*for*
MODERN WOMEN
Genesee at Devereaux

**DAIRY PRODUCTS**
*Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From*
"Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 3-4169 1125 CONKLING AVE.

**MEN'S CLOTHING**
*of Style, Fit and Quality*
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church UTICA, N. Y.

**INSURANCE**
Fire & Auto and Other Forms
SAVE MONEY WITH SAFETY
**R. D. WORDEN**
13 W. MAIN ST. ILION, N.Y.
Phone Ilion 884 Residence 844

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*the Florist*
*Seasonable Flowers*
Established 45 years
309 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

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**G. W. White & Son**
Incorporated
*"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"*
211 N. RUTLAND STREET

## NEW YORK

#### WATERTOWN
(Continued)

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**3-Piece Living Room Suite**
*upholstered in genuine frieze*
**$99.95**
Never before have we offered a three-piece suite in this most popular upholstery at less than $139.95! Super-sagless construction — six colors.

NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
**EMPSALL'S**
COMPANIES and individuals whose business would be benefited by seasonal use of bank credit are invited to discuss their requirements with our officers.
*The bank makes sound commercial loans to be repaid within a reasonable period.*

**Northern New York Trust Company**
*A Marine Midland Bank*

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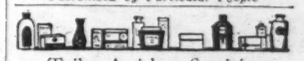
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8632, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
*Look for Westchester Display Advertising in the News Section.*

**M. STEIN** millinery
*"Hats people talk about"*
Due to increase in cost, we are compelled to raise our price to $2.50 in order to give the same high-grade quality as heretofore.
134 EAST POST ROAD

Watch for the New
*Slenderized*
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
*for Spring*
**STONE'S** CLOTHES SHOP

**ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON**

Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
*"Patronized by Particular People"*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PHARMACIES
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Tel. W. P. 1300 Tel. W. P. 200
Free Delivery

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*We are equipped to promptly take care of anything electrical*
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**ROBERT ROTH**
*(in Balkin's)*
144 MAMARONECK AVENUE

**TEFFT TYPEWRITER CO.**
*Sales—Repairs—Rentals*

172 Martine Ave.
Tel. W. P. 390
*Expert mimeographing, multigraphing and typing service.*

*Presenting New Spring Fashions*
by NELLY DON
*Exclusive in* WHITE PLAINS *with*
RUTH RICHARDS
150 MAMARONECK AVENUE
*We carry the* FLAXCRAFT LINEN SUIT *featured in the Feb. 6 Monitor.*

NEW Refinery
NEW Process
NEW Performance
NEW Action
NEW-ACTION AMERICAN GAS
**FLETCHER BRUSH**
430 MAMARONECK AVENUE

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49 MAIN STREET
*Distributors of*
QUALITY FUELS
COAL, COKE and FUEL OIL
PHONE NEPPERHAN 4900

**CHARLES**
Fruit and Vegetable Markets
*A store in your neighborhood*
Call Nepperhan for All Stores 6300

THE EMPIRE MARKET
CHAS. PROBST, Prop.
*Choice Meat, Poultry*
PHONES: 4720—1096 52 LAWRENCE ST.

**PIERPOINT'S MARKET**
—SINCE 1875—
119 NEW MAIN STREET
TEL. YONKERS 2575-2576
The BEST in MEATS
Private and Institutional Trade

## Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

Programs will appear on Thursdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

### New England

#### Massachusetts

Boston—In "Good Cheer Service," Wednesdays, 3:30 p. m., WBSO, 920kc.
Boston — Sundays, 8:15 p. m., W1XAL, 6040kc-49.7m (short wave only).

#### Connecticut

Bridgeport—Tuesdays, Feb. 19, 26; March 5, 10:30 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

#### Maine

Portland — Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

### Eastern States

#### District of Columbia

Washington—Thursdays, 6:45 p. m., WOL, 1310kc.

#### Florida

Jacksonville — Thursdays, biweekly, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WQAM, 560kc.

#### Maryland

Cumberland — Second and last Thursdays, 10 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, Feb. 23; March 9 and 23, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

#### New Jersey

Atlantic City — Wednesdays, 11:30 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Newark — Fourth Thursdays, 11:30 a. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

#### New York

Buffalo — Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
New York City — Tuesdays, 11:30 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
Rochester — Saturdays, 8 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.
Syracuse — Wednesdays, 1:15 p. m.,WFBL, 1360kc.
Troy—Second Mondays, 6:30 p. m., WHAZ, 1300kc.
Utica—Sundays, 2:15 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside — Wednesdays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

#### Pennsylvania

Altoona — Fourth Fridays, 2:45 p. m., WFBG, 1210kc.
Philadelphia — Tuesdays, 6:45 p. m., WFI, 560kc.
Philadelphia—Thursdays, 5:15 p. m., WTEL, 1310kc.
Pittsburgh — Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Shamokin — Second Sundays, 9 a. m., WKOK, 1210kc.

#### South Carolina

Greenville — Fridays, 10:45 a. m., WFBC, 1300kc.

#### Virginia

Newport News—Third Sundays, 2:00 p. m., WGH, 1310kc.

#### West Virginia

Huntington—Second Mondays, 8:45 a. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

### Central States

#### Arkansas

Blytheville—Wednesdays, 10:30 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc.
Little Rock—First and third Sundays, 1:30 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc.

#### Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 7:30 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc.

#### Indiana

Fort Wayne—Sundays, 9 a. m., WOWO, 1160kc.
Indianapolis—Fridays, 5:30 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.
Terre Haute—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:15 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

#### Iowa

Des Moines—Sundays, 9:30 p. m., WHO, 1000kc.

#### Kansas

Kansas City—First Sundays, 5:15 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.
Topeka—Third Sundays, 5:30 p. m., WIBW, 580kc.
Wichita—Second and fourth Sundays, 5:15 p. m., KFH, 1300kc.

#### Kentucky

Lexington—First Mondays, 7:30 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc.
Louisville—Third Mondays, 3:15 p. m., WHAS, 820kc; second and fourth Saturdays, 9:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc.
Paducah—Wednesdays, 1:10 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc.

#### Louisiana

New Orleans—Tuesdays and Fridays, 12:45 p. m., WBNO, 1200kc.

#### Michigan

Bay City—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:45 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc.
Detroit—Week-days, 8:30 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc.
Ironwood—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc.
Muskegon—Thursdays, 10:15 a. m., WKBZ, 1500kc.
Royal Oak—Sundays, 5 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc.

#### Minnesota

Minneapolis—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc.

#### Mississippi

Gulfport—Second and fourth Saturdays, 9 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc.
Vicksburg—Saturdays, 12:45 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc.

#### Missouri

Cape Girardeau—Wednesdays and Thursdays, Feb. 20 and 21; March 20 and 21; April 17 and 18; May 15 and 16; June 12 and 13; July 10 and 11; Aug. 7 and 8; Sept. 4 and 5, 9 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc.
Columbia—Sundays, 4:45 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.

#### Nebraska

Lincoln and Omaha—Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., KFAB, 770kc.
Scottsbluff—First and third Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGKY, 1500kc.
York — Second and fourth Tuesdays, 8 a. m., KGBZ, 930kc.

#### Ohio

Cincinnati—Alternate Thursdays, 8 a. m., WKRC, 550kc; Mondays, 8:30 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc.
Cleveland—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15 a. m., WHK, 1390kc.
Columbus—Alternate Thursdays, 10 a. m., WAIU, 640kc.
Toledo—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc.

#### Oklahoma

Oklahoma City—Second and fourth Sundays, 2 p. m., KOMA, 1480kc.
Tulsa—First and third Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KTUL, 1400kc.

#### South Dakota

Huron—Fridays, 1 p. m., KGDY, 1340kc.
Pierre—Wednesdays, 2 p. m., KGFX,630kc.
Watertown—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc.

#### Tennessee

Memphis—March 4 to 9 inclusive, 8 a. m., WMC, 780kc.

#### Texas

Amarillo—Sundays, 1:45 p. m., KGRS, [illegible]kc.
Austin — Sundays, 9:45 a. m., KNOW, [illegible]0kc.
Corpus Christi—Wednesdays, 9:15 a. m.; Saturdays, 10:15 a. m.; Sundays, 1 p. m., [illegible]27, 1500kc.
Dallas—Sundays, 2 p. m., KRLD, 1400kc.
Fort Worth — Sundays, 2:30 p. m., KTAT, [illegible]240kc.
Galveston—Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.
Houston—Sundays, 1 p. m., KPRC, 920kc.
Port Arthur—Sundays, 1:15 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc.
San Antonio — Saturdays, 6 p. m., KTSA, 550kc.
Weslaco—Sundays, 3 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.

#### Wisconsin

Eau Claire—Mondays, Feb. 18, 25, March 4, 11, 18 and 25, 10 a. m., WTAQ, 1330kc.
Janesville—Thursdays, 8:45 a. m., WCLO, 1200kc.
Milwaukee—Every other week, week days, 7:02 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc.
Poynette—Thursdays, 2:30 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc.

### Mountain States

#### Colorado

Denver—Thursdays, 8:30 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.

### Far Western States

#### California

Eureka — Wednesdays, 9 a. m.; Tuesday, Feb. 19, in co-operation with the Ministerial Association, 8 a. m., KIEM, 1210kc.
Hollywood—Sundays, 3 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.
Long Beach—Daily and Sundays, 2 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.
Los Angeles—Daily and Sundays, 8 p. m., KFAC, 1300kc.
Los Angeles—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, monthly, eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth, 8 a. m.; when period falls on Friday, 7:45 a. m., KFI, 640kc.
San Diego—In "Good Cheer Hour," co-operating with the Ministerial Association of San Diego County; last Saturdays, 9 a. m., KFSD, 600kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 8 a. m.; Sundays, 8:15 a. m., KYA, 1230kc.
Santa Barbara—In "Church Quarter Hour," co-operating with the Y. M. C. A. Thursdays, 7:30 a. m., KDB, 1500kc.

#### Nevada

Reno—First and third Fridays, 8 a. m., KOH, 1380kc.

#### Oregon

Klamath Falls—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1 p. m., KFJI, 1210kc.
Marshfield—Third Fridays, 1 p. m., KOOS, 1200kc.
Portland—First Sundays, 2:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7:45 a. m., KEX, 1180kc; Tuesdays, 9:45 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc.
Salem—Sundays, March 10, April 14 and May 12, 4:15 p. m., KSLM, 1370kc.

#### Utah

Salt Lake City—Sundays, Feb. 17, 24; March 3, 10, 17, 24, 8:15 a. m., KSL, 1130kc.

#### Washington

Olympia—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGY, 1210kc.
Seattle—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., KJR, 970kc.
Spokane—Wednesdays, 7:45 a. m., KGA, 900kc.
Tacoma—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., KMO, 1330kc.
Walla Walla—Sundays, Feb. 17 and 24, 5:45 p. m., KUJ, 1370kc.
Yakima—Tuesdays, 7:45 a. m., KIT, 1310kc.

#### Wyoming

Casper—Feb. 11 to 16, inclusive, 9 a. m., KDFN, 1440kc.
Sheridan—Fourth Mondays, 7 p. m., KWYO, 1370kc.

### Territories

#### Hawaii

Honolulu—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc.

### Canada

#### British Columbia

Vancouver—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CJOR, 660kc.

#### Ontario

Hamilton—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:45 a. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
Ottawa—Tuesdays and Fridays, 7:45 a. m., CRCO, 880kc.
Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

### Foreign

#### Australia

##### Victoria

Melbourne—Fridays, 10:30 p. m., 3DB, 1180kc.

#### New Zealand

Auckland—First Tuesdays, 9 p. m., 1ZB, (Friendly Road), 1090kc.

[A Thursday Feature]

## Boston Art Notes

### Contemporaries

Although the Twentieth Century Club is not an ideal place for art exhibitions, it is to be commended for the opportunities it extends to local artists. For pictures and sculptures must be seen to be apprehended and when space is not permitted them in accustomed galleries, they must be shown where they are welcome. There is a group of artists which somehow seems outlawed in Boston, but that group carries on with admirable persistence. It is The New England Society for Contemporary Art. A climb up Beacon Hill will repay the effort, for much may be learned about our struggling, striving pioneers today in visiting The Independents at 40 Joy Street and the Contemporaries at 3 Joy Street.

A number of characteristics evident in the pictures heartened us, for we had feared that Boston was too successful in routing modern influence entirely and continuing smugly with its traditions. But artists with vision and intellect cannot be suppressed.

Modern artists have come to grips with fundamentals; they are trying to restore design to its original dignified station, to clear away the rank weeds which remained after the Renaissance modes had bloomed and ripened and decayed. Modern artists have made pigment the instrument of expression; they have informed it with extraordinary meaning and with beauty it has never before possessed in art history. What a pity so many of our students have remained unaware of the existence of new visions and new methods.

At the Twentieth Century there are some canvases by Alexis Arapoff which reveal the tenuous, evocative possibilities of color, sensitively distributed. Mr. Arapoff has portrayed a street scene on Beacon Hill and the red brick houses, the lamps, the pavement contribute to a design which in emotional content rises above the mundane association. Mr. Arapoff evades a solid, clear, precise depiction; his portrayals border on the veiled and fantastic. His other canvas, a scene in Annisquam, is quick and verdant.

Edmund Quincy, neighbor of Mr. Arapoff, with a canvas also portraying a street scene, comes down to earth. His picture is also done capably and with a penetration beyond the façade of his subject. The extra margin of realism in his work gives it a local character which is appealing to us natives. We hope there will be more depictions from both these painters of Boston.

Karl Knaths, who quietly proceeds with his color orchestrations, has a splendid barnyard depiction, "The Rooster." Mr. Knaths reveals how every touch of pigment contributes vitally to the ensemble, how with a broken line, a shadow, a repetition of hues, he maintains a theme and builds solidly a composition full of life and of beauty. His pictures show tremendous concentration, the elision of untold intrusive details, and the capacity to convey vitalizing elements.

Other contributors make this a splendid show—William Littlefield, Bessie Creighton, Hendryck Twardzick, Waldo Pierce, Tod Lindenmuth. We must see more works by this group. The loss is ours if we do not insist upon bringing them into prominence.

D. A.

### Daytona Beach Orchestra Plays

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—For the first time in many years Daytona Beach has an orchestra giving daily free concerts for visitors. Herman J. Nestler, violinist, is the organizer of a group of 16 musicians, who made their first public appearance at the Casino Burgoyne, a tourist club. Daytona Beach merchants have given financial support to the movement.

# Daily Features

## Cartoons of the Week

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
The Two Arms of the Law

—Smith in San Francisco Examiner
Getting Nowhere Fast

—Russell in Los Angeles Times
In Case There's a Spanking Coming!

—Cargill in Salt Lake City Deseret News
You Can't Please Everybody!

## With the Inventors

### Poster Holder

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

THIS holder of advertising posters gives somewhat the same effect as a picture frame, when the outer bars are bent back against the billboard and locked in place there. The new scheme, devised by W. P. Schott of Rockville Center, N. Y. (United States Patent No. 1979081), does away with tacking or gluing, and provides an attractive and permanent setting for many different posters. Small wonder the patent has been acquired by a large company using thousands of posters!

## For the Scrapbook

He that intends well, yet deprives himself
Of means to put his good thoughts into deeds,
Deceives his purpose of its due reward.
—*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Those who most cultivate their intellectual powers should also be most happy; for such persons not only attain the best temper of mind, and the highest perfection of their own nature; but they are also the most pleasing in the sight of the Divinity.
—*Aristotle.*

To be pure in mind you must be free from self-deception. — *Confucius.*

Politeness is to kindness what words are to thought. It acts not only on our manners, but on our mind and heart; it moderates and softens all our sentiments, opinions, and speech.—*Joubert.*

## Vocations

[*Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.*]

### Breakfasts

THE Vocations' idea of preparing a "breakfast cereal" to sell commercially from house to house gave an idea to a woman in a western Oregon mill town. Many of the men went to work on a 6 o'clock shift. If from five to ten of them could be encouraged to eat breakfast at her home, a short distance from the mill, she could make a fair profit. She advertises her morning breakfasts; and now she serves a morning meal that particularly pleases a man's appetite. She is making a neat profit. Now she is looking forward to the fishing season. She plans to cater to local and out-of-town sportsmen.

R. P. S.

## Daily Anecdote

### No More Toasting

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

SIR WILLIAM BROWNE was an English author and poet who lived in the early part of the eighteenth century. It happened that he had for many years been paying his addresses to a certain lady, but without success. It was his custom, when dining, and asked to propose the health of some fair one, to invariably offer the name of the woman whom he adored.

One night he omitted this rite, and was reminded by a friend that he had forgotten to toast his favorite lady.

"Indeed," said the knight, "I find it all in vain. I have toasted her so many years, and cannot make her Browne, that I am determined to toast her no longer."

## Quotation for Today

*WHATEVER pleases you most in others will infallibly please others in you.*
—LORD CHESTERFIELD

## "Reading Maketh a Full Man"

Henry W. Boyden, of Portland, Maine, Submits This Hint of Pleasant Springtime to the Monitor Camera Club.

## In Lighter Vein

**What a Language!**

Our English is queer; there's no use denying
Mistakes overtake us without our half trying.
But you can't blame us, that wouldn't be right
When things correspond that can't even write.

**What a Language!**

It was piled with gay flowers and really was grand.
They called it a float as it followed the band.
A float's in the water, so I understand;
Then why a float when it moves on dry land?

**What a Language!**

A horse is fast, that we all know,
If he goes so fast, he leads all the show;
A horse is fast, we also know,
If he's tied so fast he can't even go.

**What a Language!**

This I simply cannot understand:
Goods in a car are shipped over land.
Placed in a ship—this bothers me—
They become cargo when crossing the sea.

**What a Language!**

I've pondered this one to no avail,
For a lucid reason I always fail:
It's a funny thing as you drive along
You may turn right and still be wrong.

## Facts about the Bible

*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.*

### Derbe

THE site of the town of this name has not yet been certainly identified, thought we know that it was situated not far from Lystra; and both towns seem to have lain in Lycaonia, a district of central Asia Minor.

Paul's first visit to Derbe is recorded in Acts 14:20f., where we are told that he and Barnabas visited there after Paul had narrowly escaped being lynched at Lystra (14:8, 19). The very brevity of the reference to their work in Derbe suggests that it was uninterrupted, and the record states that there they "made many disciples" (Acts 14:21 R. V.).

On his second missionary journey, Paul again visited Derbe, being accompanied on this occasion by Silas (Acts 15:40, 16:1); while it is not improbable that he passed through the town on the commencement of his third mission when he "went over all the country of Phrygia and Galatia in order" (18:23). The only disciple from Derbe specifically mentioned in the New Testament is one Gaius (Acts 20:4).

## What They Say

**The Majority**

"The minute the majority of Americans start thinking, this depression is over."—*Henry Ford.*

**"As a Man Thinketh"**

"The world is getting better, not worse, and you are not down until you think you are."—*S. Parkes Cadman.*

**More Incentive**

"Industry can only be revived by giving the great masters of industry an incentive for work."—*Charles M. Schwab.*

**Solidarity**

"A spirit of solidarity and mutual helpfulness at home cannot dwell with a spirit of antagonism, envisaging war, abroad." — *Sir Herbert Samuel.*

**Building**

"What is needed to revive industry, and what is almost certain to come during the next twelve months, is a great amount of building."—*Jesse H. Jones.*

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Arthur's Request

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Muncie, Ind.

IT HAD seemed to the teacher that the school lunch free-milk list should have included at least one more name than those handed her by the social service authorities.

Before she had an opportunity to investigate the circumstances surrounding little Bobby, who looked so longingly at the free lunch, Arthur, an 8-year-old who received the free lunch each day, came to the teacher's desk and began, "Miss—— may I give Bobby my lunch every day, if I want to?"

"I think it might be arranged," returned the teacher, "but why do you want Bobby to have your lunch; don't you like milk?"

"Oh, yes," replied the child enthusiastically, "I like milk fine, but you see my grandmother brings us milk every Saturday—so I have milk at home sometimes. And Bobby never has any."

## Brevities

**Punch:** "I do not write for personal profit," declares a novelist. Lots of other novelists have complained of much the same thing.

**Humorist:** It is reported that a Glasgow man played the piano continuously for 72 hours. Apparently he had the instrument on three days' free trial.

**Humorist:** An archway of picks and shovels was formed at a recent wedding. Some heartless practical joker blew a whistle, but fortunately the happy couple had reached the waiting car before tools were downed.

**Border Cities Star:** Newly-invented typewriter has 40 alphabets and 1160 keys. Imagine having to hunt for the $ ( the % and the ? on a thing like that!

**Toledo Blade:** Argentina brags of a butcher who weighs 638 pounds. Including his thumb, of course.

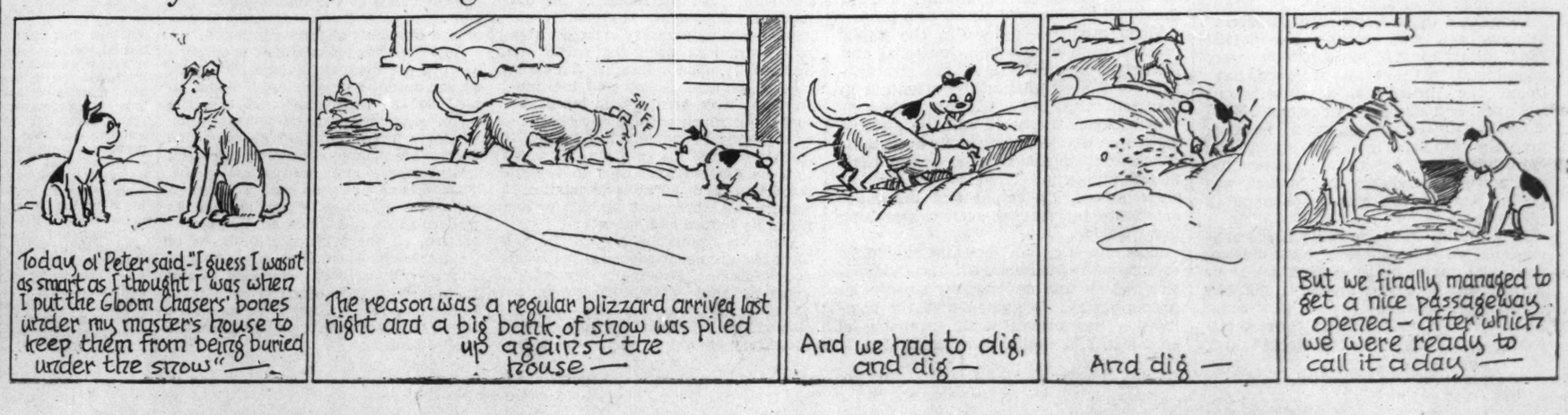
## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*And You Could Blow Water Through Your Nose*

By LE PELLEY

WHICH WOULD YOU RATHER BE — A HORSE OR A ELEPHANT ?
A ELEPHANT
WHY A ELEPHANT ?
FOR REASONS !
YOU SEE IF I WAS A HORSE MY MOTHER WOULD THINK I LIKED OATMEAL — WHICH I DON'T
BUT IF I WAS A ELEPHANT SHE'D THINK I LIKED PEANUTS — WHICH I DO !
OH
VOTE FOR
BRANT EATON
BALLARD BUGGY

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Excavators*

By CARMACK


Today ol' Peter said-"I guess I wasn't as smart as I thought I was when I put the Gloom Chasers' bones under my master's house to keep them from being buried under the snow" —
The reason was a regular blizzard arrived last night and a big bank of snow was piled up against the house —
And we had to dig, and dig —
And dig —
But we finally managed to get a nice passageway opened — after which we were ready to call it a day —

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### The Verdict

TODAY a little New Jersey town begins to return to normal. Today the folk of Flemington will be able to step out of their homes without being engulfed by the mob that has overrun their streets and debauched their business for six weeks. No longer will the morbid curiosity of millions center upon Flemington's quiet courthouse. No more will it witness the indecent commerce in "kidnap ladder souvenirs" nor the diseased frenzy of Americans in silks and in rags ready to crush one another merely to get a glimpse of a minor witness.

Today America comes a bit closer to sanity. After this, men and women who have work to do and problems to solve may return to them with minds more nearly whole. They will not have first read what colored hat the wife of a Bronx carpenter wore yesterday. They will not have to examine the detailed story of experts who say that the grain in this plank is the same as the grain in that ladder. They will not have to settle the vital question of whether prosecuting attorney or defense counsel is the more efficient stirrer of emotions. They will not have to hear publicity-seeking witnesses and lawyers attempt to render a radio verdict.

Today the thought of millions is freer to consider less morbid news. It will be able to enjoy happier things and to tackle their own affairs. There may be more of a chance now to give attention to another case involving the mere matter of whether debts valued today at $100,000,000,000 will be declared repayable in gold that would make them total $169,000,000,000. There may be more opportunity for consideration of little questions like the best way of providing relief for 3,500,000 jobless or the wisest forms of self-government for industry and labor under NRA.

For today a trial which the mob mind has magnified out of all proportion is ended. What should have been a fairly simple criminal case, but which because of the prominence of the victim was turned into a Roman holiday, has been decided. The primary result is a tribute to New Jersey justice laboring under the pressure of personal publicity and vulgar emotionalism which too often overwhelm justice. It may add somewhat to the impression that has recently been built up in the United States—especially by the work of federal police—that kidnaping is not a healthy occupation.

The secondary and more important result is a verdict of guilty against the American public on the charge of cruel, morbid and dangerous curiosity. It confirms a judgment held by the people of many countries whose culture Americans look down upon, that trial by ballyhoo arouses little surprise or shame in the United States because Americans know no higher standards of justice and of journalism. It is a challenge to every individual to establish standards for himself and to defend his own thinking against emotionalism and propaganda.

### Those Costlier Cruisers

COLLUSION on the part of large shipbuilding firms which practically monopolize United States Government contracts is the explanation deduced by several members of the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee for the fact that bid prices on naval cruisers doubled between December, 1932, and August, 1934.

Until this week the committee had only circumstantial evidence on which to base this conclusion. A former shipbuilder now at outs with his colleagues told tales on them. "General knowledge" of their practice, he said, enabled him to write out a correct list of the ships each company would get ten days before the bids were placed with the Navy Department. An estimator from the New York Shipbuilding Corporation testified he prepared detailed cost estimates only on certain ships because he was instructed to do so by his superiors.

The committee's star witness was an assistant who had sat in the office of the president of the New York company and heard him discuss with heads of other companies over the telephone which ships each company would like to build and how the bids should be framed to achieve the desired result. Here was first-hand testimony from a man who successfully evaded committee subpoenas for a time and apparently had no personal reason to accuse his former associates.

Ever since their "interested observers" brought back news from Geneva in 1927 that disarmament negotiations were breaking down, the private shipyards have found the United States Government their best and almost only customer. With a continually expanding naval building program, ship firms have been saved from bankruptcy and put on an encouraging footing while industry in general was feeling one of the greatest slumps in history.

It would be unfair to draw hasty conclusions on the charges of collusion, originally made by a disgruntled shipbuilder who has been unable to get any government contracts for his new company. To avoid such criticism the committee has spent more than two weeks taking testimony on this point. It has been established that the NRA codes can be held responsible for only a small fraction of the jump in prices. Any gaps in the evidence are due to failure of witnesses to appear, conflicting testimony and refusal of a former president of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation to expose himself to possible self-incrimination. The committee is doing its utmost to get at the facts.

If the real answer is collusion or meditated evasion of government bidding rules, then the $50,000 being spent by the committee on this phase of its investigation will be saved many times over when cruiser prices are deflated to their normal level.

### Intimation of Immortality

A MAN in the English village of Arley now goes about his gardening notwithstanding that he was, according to clinical standards, dead for nearly five minutes as he lay on the operating table recently. The event has been related in the British Medical Journal, and John Puckering, the subject, has described for the press his experience as that of seeing great crowds of supremely happy people.

Mankind is incorrigibly curious about what takes place when existence as men know it ceases. Generations have speculated on what Shakespeare called "the undiscover'd country from whose bourn no traveller returns," their picturizations ranging from black oblivion to choruses with golden harps on a sea of glass, and their eagerness leading to desperately credulous efforts to communicate with those who have passed to another plane.

Human history holds other records of individuals who have returned to life after having been pronounced dead—in other words, after heart action had stopped—and while their impressions may give some glimpse of an afterworld, as of one who has entered the anteroom of a new existence, they are chiefly convincing in this: They show that consciousness in some form continues after life, as humanly conceived, has left the body.

To this evidence of immortality the narrative of Mr. Puckering adds a further and most important point. He says, "Today all fear of death has passed from me." Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, more than once restored a patient who to all appearances had passed on, and the present case confirms her observation in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" that, "In the illusion of death, mortals wake to the knowledge of two facts: (1) that they are not dead; (2) that they have but passed the portals of a new belief."

### A Tailor-Made Inquiry

GOVERNOR CURLEY'S announced program of utility reform in Massachusetts is a difficult thing to track down. There is wide confusion among both state officials and utility men over the Governor's projected savings of $2,000,000 to the power-consuming public. This amount spread among thousands of consumers would give little relief to the individual, deducting, possibly, a few cents from his monthly light and gas bills. Efforts to fit this amount into any worthwhile program of utility reform have led some sources close to the Governor to state that his figures represent no considered analysis of the problem. In other words, it is averred that the Governor rushed incautiously forward with his estimate, which will be swiftly revised.

One may well inquire if it is sensible to attempt any estimated savings in rates prior to the investigation planned by the Governor's newly appointed board. The practical procedure would seem to be to get the facts, to estimate all the costs, survey the corporate structure and profits of the private companies and then estimate what, if anything, should be written off the consumers' bills.

It seems a trifle ridiculous to tailor the investigation to predetermined savings. Rather should the savings be tailored to the findings of the investigation.

The Governor's decision to constitute the investigating committee of three utility men and three men representing the State was highly conciliatory and may be expected to enlist more co-operation than would be the case if Dutch Uncle methods were employed. But the question may be fairly raised as to whether a man should sit in judgment on his own profits.

Much might be gained in the public interest from a thorough, impartial and forthright inquiry into all the ramifications of the complex utility structure in Massachusetts. But a friendly collaboration between the State and the affected party in a search for mutually acceptable concessions might well leave the basic factors untouched. What is worse, it might serve as an ineffectual and innocuous substitute for making such a searching investigation.

This investigation logically should be conducted by the Public Utilities Commission, which was designed by statute for precisely such assignments. If the commission has proved itself incapable of such a task, it should be reconstituted.

## Mr. Sheean and Others

*Book News of the Day*

BECAUSE Calvin Coolidge is one of the few persons about whom Vincent Sheean has no story to tell, it may be fitting to begin a review of his book with a story about Calvin Coolidge.

Then Vice-President, he was being shown through one of Detroit's large automobile factories. Vast machines—speeding production lines — hurrying workmen—tempo accelerando. At the end of two hours everyone was breathless, everyone but Mr. Coolidge. Upon being asked what he thought of it all, he replied quietly:

"H'mm. Very interesting."

In his PERSONAL HISTORY (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $3) Vincent Sheean leaves one just a little breathless. He rushes out of the University in Chicago to become a tabloid reporter in New York and newspaper man in Paris. He gets into conferences in Lausanne, trouble in Madrid and adventures among the Rif. He pursues a delicate love affair through troublous revolutionary times in China. He has difficulty understanding American cities, and he writes with deep feeling of the racial problems in the Holy Land.

Perhaps the best of it is his trenchant though not always accurately penned vignettes of people of prominence—Poincaré, who hated the Germans as a Jersey farmer hates a rattlesnake; Clemenceau, born to exercise power as a bird is born to fly; Venizelos, a personality obviously far more complex than that of most European political leaders; Lord Robert Cecil, the *preux chevalier* of Geneva; Ramsay MacDonald, the delight of cameramen and the sorrow of philosophers; Briand, the old fox; Abd el-Krim, with a grandeur added to by the circumstances of horror and great danger; Chiang Kai-shek, the shrewd young man; T. V. Soong, honest, worried, puzzled, unable to make up his mind between the horrors of capitalist imperialism and the horrors of Communist revolution; Borodin, who never sought public attention and disliked giving interviews; Eugene Chen, who loved public attention as a cat loves milk; Herbert Hoover, busy making speeches that put the cart neatly and competently before the horse.

The book remains exactly a personal history. A good reporter, Mr. Sheean tells his story with rush and verve, but it is biography preoccupied with its author rather than his materials.

And yet, very interesting! Gx.

## Handel and the Greenhouse

GEORG FRIEDRICH HANDEL, the great composer, was nothing of a gardener as far as our knowledge of him goes. Yet a garden and particularly its greenhouse played an important part in giving the world a complete collection of his works.

The story is probably forgotten by the present generation of Germans, but it deserves recognition during the present celebrations of the 250th anniversary of Handel's birth. For his works are intimately bound up with the person of Friedrich Chrysander, who published the first complete German edition of the composer's works. It is described as the product of the German "Handel Society," but in reality this society owed everything to Chrysander's resolution and self-sacrifice. Almost from the beginning it was a one-family concern!

(C) E. C. Schirmer Music Co. Courtesy of Boston Public Library

**Georg Friedrich Handel**

While still young, Chrysander heard a performance of Handel's "Samson" in Schwerin. The score of this oratorio, like that of many other works of this composer, was incomplete, but this young music teacher and organist was so impressed by it that he determined to make the publication of a complete edition of Handel's work his life work. Six years later, in 1856, in co-operation with Georg Gottfried Gervinus, the literary historian, the German Handel Society was formed. But the times were unfavorable. Any interest which might have been roused among German music lovers for the little-known Handel was given to Richard Wagner, who at that time was revolutionizing German music. An annual grant of 1000 taler (3000 marks) made by George V, King of Hanover, gave the society its financial start.

* * *

But the outcome of the Austro-Prussian War, in which Hanover fought on the Austrian side, meant the loss of this money, since Gervinus refused to sign a petition asking Prussia, which absorbed Hanover after 1866, to continue this grant.

From then onward Chrysander organized everything himself. Money was needed. The printing had to be done as cheaply as possible, yet with greatest care in order to be worthy of the great compositions. Nothing daunted, Chrysander set up a primitive printing press in the little house in his garden at Bergedorf near Hamburg. With the help of his wife, a daughter and two sons, a compositor and a music engraver, he carried out his great work.

In thirty-five years, nearly 100 volumes of the scores of Handel's works were published. Chrysander made small demands upon life and he and his family lived on his income as editor of the musical review, Allgemeine Musikalische Zeitung. His Handel researches and printing were paid for from the proceeds of his garden.

While on a visit to London in connection with his early Handel researches, Chrysander noticed grapes in the window of a shop in Regent Street. It was the first time he had ever seen them for sale in winter. He was thus led to study the technique of English greenhouse heating. He introduced the system to Bergedorf. This was its first appearance in Germany and soon Chrysander became famous as a gardener and orders for his grapes and his peaches came from all parts of the country and even from Vienna.

How many of those who bought this fruit realized that they were helping to finance one of the great cultural works of the last century!

* * *

With this money Chrysander was able to make many long stays in London where he studied the Handel manuscripts. A story illustrative of the character of the man relates how while there he bought some valuable manuscripts of the composer which were being sold as waste paper. These he handed over to the British Museum for the same sum as he had paid for them, namely, about 12 shillings. After this, he was allowed to borrow and take back to Bergedorf certain manuscripts which were essential for his work.

A visit to Bergedorf gives a clear idea of the way in which he worked. In the simple workroom, the plain writing table still stands as it was left by Chrysander, while in another room, with whitewashed walls, is to be seen the primitive printing press where the notes were printed—a heavy wooden frame with two rollers and a huge hexagonal wooden handle at the side which turned them. On large shelves, heavy metal plates have been neatly packed. About 17,000 of these passed through Chrysander's own hands.

In addition to all this work, he contrived to find time to keep his garden in order, to edit his musical review, most of which was written by himself and to write a valuable but incomplete three-volume biography of Handel.

His son, family doctor and secretary to Otto von Bismarck for some years (1890-98), still keeps up the family interest in Handel and his works. Chrysander's last wish was that the German choral societies which are financially not well off should be able to get Handel music as cheaply as possible. This is still faithfully carried out and the old Bergedorf house is the headquarters for this work.

J. E. WILLIAMS

## North . . South . . East . . West

*The Saloon Violates Its Parole*

By Frank L. Perrin

DISCLOSURES made from time to time and unblushingly recorded even by those newspapers which encouraged the repeal of the prohibition amendment, are affording quite convincing proof that millions of American citizens were misled when they were told that the liquor traffic, if legalized, could be regulated. The pledge, so freely given by advocates of repeal, was specious and deceptive even upon its face. The liquor traffic, wherever condoned or licensed, always has violated every regulation or restriction imposed upon it. Its control, from the very nature of the business, seems always to be directed by those who seek to profit, first of all, by human weakness and human depravity, and, likewise, by connived evasions and the corruption of those whose duty it is to enforce the law.

In New York City, at the moment, there is being conducted a laboratory test by which federal and state officials chiefly interested because the revenues expected from the traffic have not materialized, hope to place upon delinquents the responsibility for increasing violations of the law, which was enacted at the behest of the liquor interests and which its representatives pledged themselves to observe. This law was offered and its enactment hastened to provide a panacea for the alleged evils of prohibition. The right of personal liberty was thereby, at least theoretically, again written into the Constitution and into national and state statutes.

* * *

Naturally enough, perhaps, many thoughtful and soberminded persons in the United States and elsewhere aided and encouraged the repeal of the prohibition amendment. To them it may have seemed unnecessary to impose absolute restrictions upon the traffic and, incidentally, upon indulgence. This heritage of personal liberty and individual freedom, they became convinced, was something which could not be bartered or carelessly alienated. They seemed to be able to draw a separating line which to them differentiated between absolute restriction and effective regulation. I wonder just where that line lies or how it can be defined and located.

Well, the results, to date, of the New York test are not particularly reassuring or encouraging. It is made convincingly apparent that the leopard has not changed his spots nor the tiger his stripes. I do not know that the results of the survey when it is completed will supply a state of facts which will apply to the nation as a whole or to every city or every state. It is remembered that no sympathetic assent was generally given by the people of New York City to the inhibitions imposed by Constitutional decree. But it does appear from the uncompleted survey that approximately one half of the resorts in which alcoholic liquors are dispensed in that city are being operated in violation of the regulatory measures enacted by state or municipal authority.

* * *

I have been familiar, in the past, with conditions in many American cities, some large and some small. In none of these, in the days before prohibition, whether license was granted or withheld, has the law governing the sale of liquors or forbidding it been honestly or even reasonably observed. Long before prohibition, in the years when so-called local option areas were being extended in the West and South, the officials of the United States Brewers' Association carried on a campaign designed to convince the people of the country that "local option" was a failure and that the prohibition of liquor sales by states and cities was impractical and impossible.

No argument was required to convince me that the brewers knew what they were talking about. In Kansas, in parts of Texas, in Wisconsin and elsewhere I had been cognizant of the open and flagrant violations of the law, often with the knowledge, if not the connivance, of law enforcement officers, and state and city legislators. When violations of regulatory measures had driven decent citizens in desperation to take up what they believed to be a more effective weapon, open defiance of the law followed. The volume of sales decreased, no doubt, but abuses were only slightly minimized.

Any considered analysis of conditions as they are disclosed by the New York survey must be convincing, it seems to me, that by their own overt acts the liquor producers and the dispensers, by whatever name they may choose to be known, are placing themselves again on trial before a none too patient public. Their promises of good behavior seem to have been forgotten. The saloon, in its modern guise, has inherited, in its generation, all the evils and traditions of its forebears. Those who now discover that they have been persuaded to put their faith in false promises are, it may be, getting ready to go back to school. It will not be easy to hoodwink them the second time.

## Letters to the Monitor

*This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Notes on New Dealing

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Unless capital has confidence in the future, it will not invest and reinvest in enterprise. For that reason, the extension of existing plants and equipment has practically ceased. Thus government policy, driving confidence away from capital, has not been able, even with the expenditure of enormous sums of money, to increase the employment of labor.

The delicate mechanism of business is easily disarranged. New theories, even when actuated by high thinking and honesty, can only be successfully incorporated in the rules which govern business through and by education. Trying to force them in will stop the machine. No theory could possibly comprehend all the ramified conditions which govern business.

Today history is repeating itself.

Leaders endeavor to rise in theoretical power by developing measures which the masses believe they want. Many Americans admire the social service policies of the present Administration. Nevertheless they feel that these policies should be moved forward more slowly and with some consideration of their cost. It would appear that the present Administration moves forward with an idea without counting the cost. Everyone is in a position to note the effects of the present government policies. More people are unemployed now than there were a year ago.

When the Government goes into debt every citizen has been put into debt. This debt must be paid as well as the interest thereon. It is still true that when one tries a theory and it has failed, one should retrace one's steps wherever possible. So far the New Deal has increased unemployment, piled up a huge debt, taken away the confidence of the business man, permanently taken away large export markets for our cotton, stimulated mob leaders, unsettled business activity, put a premium on mediocrity, dissatisfied labor.

As one great genius, Thomas A. Edison, so well said, "There is far more danger in public monopoly than there is in private monopoly, for when the Government goes into business, it can always shift its losses to the taxpayers. If it goes into the power business it can pretend to sell cheap power and then cover up its losses. The Government never really goes into business for it never makes ends meet, and that is the first requisite of business. It just mixes a little business with a lot of politics and no one ever gets a chance to find out what is actually going on."

New York, N. Y. A. ALEXANDER

## The Wide Horizon

### Chicago's Recovery Paradox

By Ralph W. Cessna

CHICAGO

BUILDING operations, postal receipts, bank clearings, and department store sales go up. But so do relief-roll figures.

Telephones, electric power consumption, new car registrations, real estate transfers, and air travel increase. But the number on relief keeps right on rising.

That's the picture in Chicago, as it probably is in most large cities. Business is better. Everything, right down to the manufacture of what economists call durable goods—which they tell us will feel the pick-up in the spring—is doing better than at any time since 1929. And yet more and more people need public help just to exist.

Contradictory, though, as the two parts of the picture may appear, there's a logical answer. At least the apparent lack of consistency can be explained.

* * *

The number of families on relief rolls in Cook County in November, 1933, was 121,576, while in November, 1934, it was 137,787. Likewise during that period the number on work relief increased from 13,876 to 43,846.

The difference, relief officials explain, is due to the addition of a new type or class of recipient, a better class, they say. It's composed of those who have been able, until now, either to support themselves on savings or by their own initiative, or who have been supported by relatives, friends, or private agencies. For the most part they are people who wouldn't ask public help until every other possible material source of livelihood had disappeared. Others are those who have been forced, because of the sacrifices they've made for others, to seek aid for themselves. They've all simply held off as long as they could. Savings are gone. Five years is a long time. Three years, even two years.

It's the "backwash" of the depression.

As an example of how the collapse of other means of support has thrown new thousands onto public relief after a long struggle, relief workers cite the case of a large industrial firm which for years had taken care of all its idle help, but which finally was forced to dump the load on federal and state agencies.

It may still seem "queer" that this added load should come along just when things are improving, but the fact is the load would be many times worse were it not for this pick-up. Then, too, the jump in the relief load hasn't really "come along." It has been gradual, just as the trade improvement has been gradual. The two movements, in opposite direction, have in a way overlapped.

* * *

While relief units report the total case number is above that of last year, they note that there are more cases being dismissed than a year ago, though up to now there have been more added than dropped.

In other words the cheering up of business has made a considerable dent in the relief rolls, but the relief rolls have had new recruits from a natural, though perhaps unexpected source, so the dent really looks more like a bump.

Things are beginning to level off, however, even now. The increase in the number added over the number dropped is slowing down. And it's reasonable to expect as things continue back to normal that the topsy-turvy picture will right itself.

But in the meantime, even though it's nicer to reflect that pig iron production has climbed, car loadings have increased and street car passengers multiplied, it's still necessary to think of that topheavy relief load. That it hasn't responded to the business revival exactly as the rules say it should is no reason, as has been shown, for discouragement. It is, however, a tangible proof of the continued existence of an emergency in human welfare.

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Chicago, though it still has one eye on Congress and figuratively keeps its fingers crossed, is elated over the unmistakably brighter business tone. There's a decided lack of agreement on just what's caused it, however. Democrats, in control of things political here now, hail it as proof of New Deal effectiveness, particularly the industrial program. But the press generally, and Old Guard business heads, say it's come "in spite" of the New Deal.

Nobody, not even those who say Mr. Roosevelt is directly responsible, seems to consider the farmer, without whom Chicago couldn't exist. The farmer, it should be pointed out, with prices of his products higher, has found in his pockets, recently, more money than he's seen for a long time. And he's spent it. And much of it, very much of it, as always, has trickled into Chicago.

This money, if it could be marked and later checked, would be found playing a most important part in helping to move other goods, to put other money into circulation, and to start things going generally.

Chicago has the farmer to thank, as much as anyone, for its good fortune.